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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 1 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
15th April	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7993		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	4th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,633	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G. Ghezzo		4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR F. Mosca		4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	20th Apr. 1905.
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Scion	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Suez. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Scich	6,316	29th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SOARES, Agent-General,
Success House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons on or about 12th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay 11th April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815 : 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Vanloo or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Botsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

Established 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort an very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

EASTER 1905.
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
25-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.
(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.
(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.
(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.
(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.
(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	57 0	51 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 8	57 8	51 15	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	57 10	52 1	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 8	57 12	52 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 13	57 14	52 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	58 0	52 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	58 2	52 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	58 6	53 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	58 8	53 8	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	58 12	53 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	59 0	54 11	30
31	27 13	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	59 4	55 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	59 8	55 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 5	59 11	56 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 14	66 9	60 2	56 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	60 8	57 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	60 14	58 3	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	61 3	59 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	61 13	60 6	38
39	35 9	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	62 4	61 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	62 14	63 5	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	63 8	64 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	64 5	65 3	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	65 0	66 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	65 14	68 5	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	66 18	69 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Row, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN-DALLAS

OPERA COMPANY

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London, and under the immediate direction of

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,

FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS (a different Opera each Night).

ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,

and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of

LADY DANCERS.

Subscribers for season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent and will have first choice of seats before the plans are open to the public.

Subscribers names can now be registered at SOUNDY & Co's.

THE S. S. "ASTON HALL" sailing from BOMBAY direct to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES about the 28th April carries a Passengers. Fare Rs. 470. Also the S. S. "PROMA" the same Fare. Carries 12 Passengers.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY the 12th April at 5 o'clock p.m., to adopt a resolution of respectful remonstrance in regard to the recent utterances of His Excellency Lord Curzon in the Council Chamber and the Convocation Hall of the Calcutta University.

D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.

Bombay, 7th April 1905.

NOTICE.

SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, Kit-bags, Boots, Shoes &c. &c., have SHIFTED to Hornby Road. All communications to be addressed accordingly.

THE STANDARD MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7 Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1905, at 2-45 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend

To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. R. M. Nissim as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election,

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration,

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1905,

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road on Tuesday the 25th April 1905, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1.04.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. R. M. Nissim as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1905,

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION, 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c,
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, BOMBAY."

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY,

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL Co., LD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, On WEDNESDAY the 12th day of April, 1905 at 4 P. M. to transact the following business.

1. To receive Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1904.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1905, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th day of April, 1905, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
S. M. MOSES, Director,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1905

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARQUES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHEIKHAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW, off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY, of respectable European British Parentage, residing in the East, age 19, medium stature, fresh complexion, auburn hair, dark eyes, good looking, strong and healthy, acquainted with all household duties, desires to exchange attested Photograph with a Gentleman, any age, of respectable position and income with a view to marriage. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with full particulars E. E. M. D.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for school pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Specially Fine Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it cheap. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hoyle. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. G., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older issues than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality and at lowest Rates. Special terms for large quantities. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kerr and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-5-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 1. To subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELEKTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription 8s. 15 per year including postage.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 72, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12 instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, revolving cane cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano by S. Ross and Co., hands me flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, glass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Dumar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. Hogge, 113th Infantry.

The property of Major-General Creigh.

A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SUIT No. 443 OF 1905

Khadija Begam
vs.
Khatiz and others.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in the above suit, dated the 20th January, 1905, and by order of Messrs. M. V. Gattu, Chandulal Dayabhai and Sorabjee Bomanji Vakil, the receivers appointed in the said suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bopty Flour Mill, the household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, almyrahs, large cupboard, large cheval glasses, candelabras, chandeliers, globe lamps, 4 handsome strong light glass fronted miniature broughams with open quarters, a strong grey mare horse, sets of harness, a large quantity of gold and silver embroidered and silk wearing apparels, two Zanzibar parrots, copper utensils &c., &c.,

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office, shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong English buggy, in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, 12th April, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Victoria Technical Institute, Byculla, on FRIDAY the 14th Inst at 1 p.m. the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Waverly typewriter, microscopes, books, pictures, D. B. gun, 6 Chamber revolver table ornaments, art vases, gold silver & copper coins, camera, aluminium utensils, cooking stove, garden plants, iron safe wearing apparel &c., the property of the late HUGH MONIS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th Inst at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Hall Gunpowder Road, Mazagon the Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household dining, drawing and bedroom furniture glassware, Crockery and plateware Hink's table and floor lamps, carpets, pictures, fancy table and wall ornaments, blackwood iron open cheval chiffonier and cabinets brass bound grand cottage piano: Violin guitar clock, electric fan large size Columbia cooking stove, incubator office almirah crown leather single harness etc, the property of ROBERT LOW Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABHU STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Alibhoy Molla Esmaljee, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mashal, widow of Alibhoy Khanbhoy, Eusufali Alibhoy, Mahomedali Alibhoy, Valibjee Alibhoy, Sukerbai (wife of Alibhoy Khanbhoy) and wife of Esmaljee Peerbhoy, Amtubai, daughter of Esmaljee Noorbhoy and widow of the deceased mortgagor Abdulhoosein Alibhoy, and Khatizabai, Amubai and Ebramjee, children of the said Abdoolhoosein Alibhoy, all minors under the age of 18 years by their mother and guardian the said Amubai, widow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of February, 1896, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Esmaljee Ebrahimjee Kurwa of the other part, the following landed property:—

All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Baba Dhabu street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-districts of Bombay (within the Fort), Bazar, and Dongri, and on the West is thereof, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2393, new No. 9702, old survey No. 1042, new survey No. 1436 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, No. 6912 and Street No. 1 of 152 Dhabu Street and bounded as follows—That is to say: On the north by the property formerly of Abdulla Noorbhoy, but now belonging to Ebrahimjee Alibhoy, on the south by the property of Ibrahim Hasanjee, on the East by said Baba Dhabu Street, and on the West by a bank known as passage and beyond that by the property of Noorbhoy Rehemen and Mahomed Haji Ramjan and dissombi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gamboy's Road, at Chowpaty, opposite Mr. Dadabha Dubash's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, large double door almyrahs, pier tables, sideboard, cabinets, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, gas chandeliers and brackets, English built glass fronted Victoria by John Weltzer, handsome powerful grey water horse going in harness and saddle, free wheel lady's hunter bicycle, second-hand brougham and shigram, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, &c. the property of Phiroze C. Seth, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, 2 p. m., the following ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to the trust of Joosub Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, a minor, consisting of gold armlets, necklace, wristlets, bangles, ear-ornaments, silver coat, fringes anklets, silk coats, trousers, head covers, embroidered fringes etc.

Also the effects of the late Kessowjee Madonjee consisting of gold neckchain, metal watch and sundry samples.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ARTHUR ROAD AND AT GILDER STREET, NEAR GRANT ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of May 1902.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th day of April, 1905, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground formerly belonging to Haroon Mahomed and now belonging to Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Arthur Road in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 743 square yards, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7305 and 1936, and Street No. 163 and 165, and bounded on the East, West and South by faraudari land, and on the North by the Arthur Road.

On THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, 1905, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 2,878 square feet and one-half of a square foot or thereabout situate at Gilder Street near Grant Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenement dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No—new No—old survey No—and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 2709 (1) Street No 7 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the North by the vacant land of the lessor Dinba widow of Nusserwanji Mancekji Petit on or towards the South by the property leased to another tenant of the said lessor Dinbai on or towards the East by another property belonging to the lessor and on or towards the West by a private road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyabji Dayabhai and Company Solicitors for the mortgagee at their Office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undertigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Friday, the 28th Inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at No 17 Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs E. A. Currim and Co, Ship Chandlers the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture including a suite of blackwood drawingroom furniture, plated ware crockery and glass ware, a Zanzibar talking parrot good linoleum carpets of extra strong thick quality brass standard lamp, &c, the property of C. HAMILTON-SMITH, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th April 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
EARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	600,000

HEAD OFFICE; YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£300,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world & buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE. Issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened at interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 10,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

121, MEADOW'S STREET.

REUTERS OLD BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch), Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

A STATE ENGINEER for the service of the Sangli State. Pay, Rs. 200—20—300. Permanent Travelling Allowance Rs. 25. Apply with Copies of testimonials to

R. C. BURKE,
Administrator, Sangli State.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores, Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 18th WEDNESDAY, the 19th, instant, at 1 p.m. each day, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant stores, &c. &c., consisting of hose leather, delivery bells forges, In ina rubber scrap heaters and picks, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, girders zinc scrap cast and wrought iron steel scrap of sorts, wheels and axles, wood, tents, locos tyres cast pieces, syphon boxes, cartridge paper, old files old fire bars, iron tubes, Roofing i

The High-class

ARDATH

SMOKING MIXTURE

Has no Equal in Quality.

2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb., **1R. 6As.** per ¼-lb. Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins.

MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.

☞ *OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC PROCESS* of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. — DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.
D. MERWAN & CO. — D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, Eng.

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.

Agents:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BEYNON'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

A new cure for Asthma, Catarrh Hay Fever, Influenza, and Ordinary Colds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Place a teaspoonful on a plate and after having lighted it inhale the vapour arising from it until relief is effected. Be careful not to burn it where there is any draught.

It will be found that relief will be obtained in a very short time.

8 as. per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1069 tons, Captain A D Storey, sailed yesterday for Jedah with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3439 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 26th March, with a cargo of coal and coke.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2074 tons, Captain E R Robinson, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Dr and Mrs Bose and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 8 cases opium, 2 horses and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3498 tons, Captain F R Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 29th March via coast ports, with a general cargo Mr C H Wall and Mr and Mrs Ovenden and 6 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Madura s.	Bamber	Basrah
11	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta, Mar 26
	Uganda s	Gun-Cu n ingham	Rangoon, Mar 29

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Oronsay s	Ellis	Kobe via Tuticorin
	Shahnoor s.	Davidson	Jeddah, &c
	Argenfels s.	Meyer	Hamburg
	Kapurthala s.	Trouson	Karachi
	Moshtari s.	Storey	Jeddah
	R I M S Dufferin	Pilford	Hongkong

The steamer Sirdhana, Captain Robinson, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nuddea, for Zanzibar, &c
„ Madura, Persian Gulf

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived at Suez on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, arrived at Suez on the evening of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Marseilles Homewards on the morning of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Aden on the evening of the 10th instant.

The P and O steamer Persia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 10th instant and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 660 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1000 cwt Kurdei seed J A Begbie and Co; 20 cwt deer horns H M Ahmed; 22 cwt deer horns B Esmail; 25 cwt deer horns and 2 1/4 cwt gum ammoniac K B Sajun; 21 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 158 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 3 cases porcelain ware M K Hosramanak; 1001 cwt myrabollams A Branwell and Co; 16 cwt mica J Maganlal and Co; 79 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES

D Balduino s—100 cwt jowari K B Sajun.

FOR GENOA.

Dromonby s—250 tons old iron Societa Colonsle Italiana: 1100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 50 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 4 cases rough garnets Thos Cook and Sons.

D Balduino s—3 1-2 cwt cashew nuts K B Sajun.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Melbourne s—4998 cwt groundnuts 4017 cwt rapeseed 903 cwt nigerseed 6498 cwt teaseed and 10000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

Australia s—4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Regent s—275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 6000 cwt castorseed and 6830 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 3302 cwt blood manure H A Oomer.

Bleamoar s—1008 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Riverdale s—700 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 3500 bales cotton Shroff and Co; 1008 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 200 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 482 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 1300 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales cotton D B Lam and Co.

Nyanza s—1000 bales cotton Shroff and Co; 2000 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 4000 bales cotton S D Captain and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—150 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co;

FOR MOJI.

Riverdale s—2000 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—100 bales yarn C Bhowandas; 2500 bales yarns David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales piecegoods C Bomonjee and Co; 1500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 650 bales twist N J Abraham; 2000 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

Ischia s—75 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 2200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 120 cwt sharkfins A Chegia and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—60 cwt sharkfins E Noordin and Co; 148 1-2 cwt sharkfins and 3 cwt fishmaws R Dhanga and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?

WHEN the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and Liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves; this is a special kidney and bladder medicine, and it drives out of the body all the liquid poisons and crystallised impurities which cause disease. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills heal the diseased surfaces of the kidneys and bladder.

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but the common signs are backache, irregular kidney action, rheumatism, nervousness, languor, dizziness, irregular heart, back quickly affected by cold, sleeplessness, irritability, puffiness beneath the eyes, swollen ankles and limbs, headaches, despondency, too much or too little urine, sediment from the urine, gravel, and bladder troubles.

All Chemists sell DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

To prove what this Kidney Medicine will do for you, a sample box will be sent FREE by Post on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-Street, Oxford-Street, London, W., England.

Please say what paper you saw this offer in.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 10

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 1-16	= — 1-8
3 „ Rentes	£93 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 „ Indian Sterling—		
Loan	107 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	88 1-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 7-8	= + 1-4
2 months Bears	25 13-16	= + 1-4
Spot in New York	56	= + 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20 48 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·26 1-4	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
„ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
4 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 1-4 buyers tone steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-6 3-4d

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 1-4 sellers tone firmer
Red Karachi 30 sellers tone firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 3 8 sellers tone firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-4 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Lydesdale, Yarra.
Wheat Afloat for U K 3,840,000 qrs

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet but steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·29 + 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 700 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Futures closed quiet but steady.

April May	May-June	June-July
4·11	4·11	4·16
+2	+2	+2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·17	4·18	4·19
+2	+2	+2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec. Jan.
4·20	4·21	4·22
+2	+3	+3

Receipts at U S Ports	31,000 bales
Do. last year	3,300 „
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	7,000 bales

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·35 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·33—34
Do. do. December	7·27—28

* Declined owing to large estimated receipts for to morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot		7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of July		7·41—1
Do. do. October		7·76—2
Tone at close		steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 10th April, 1905:—

Cotton	1,700 bales
Wheat	24,77 cwts.
Linseed	20,638 „
Rapeseed	2,901 „
Gingellyseed	903 „
Poppyseed	2,179 „
Groundnuts	1,724 „
Castorseed	1,113 „
Pice	121,814 „
Myrabollams	1,303 „
Cottonseed	11,77 „
Mowrasee	32 „
Gram	1,974 „
Joowar	32,907 „
Maize	176 „

BOMBAY, APRIL 11.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 6 Months' sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	133 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	185
Japan 3 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-3
1st Settlement	99'1

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay	6th April	6 do
Bank of Bengal	6th do	6 do
Bank of Madras	3rd do	7 do

SEEDS,
LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs	a	p
Ready speculation buying	6	19	0
Forward May Settlab	6	14	0

RAPESEED—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	8	0
Yellow Guzarat Ready	6	8	6

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	2	6
Forward April-May	7	4	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	0	0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet, nothing doing.

Yellow Hingenghat	49	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4	8	0
Do. Do May	4	7	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady.
Estimated sales 8,000 bales.
Imports 35,000 „

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·10	4·12	4·14
—3	—2	—2
July-Aug.	Aug. Sept	Sept.-Oct.
4·16	4·17	4·18
—1	—1	—1
Oct. Nov	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
4·19	4·20	4·21
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady, and prices are unchanged. The demand for ready cotton by mills, and exporters for Europe, and Japan, continues, but the enquiry runs chiefly on high class, Oomras, Bengals and Broach. There is some business doing in the bazaar for forward contracts in Oomras to cover previous sales, but sellers are not inclined to give way at all—for the reasons previously stated.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Rs. terms)	165	153	...	25 April.
Bengals, M. G Rs terms	169	159	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	168	158	...	
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	180	174	...	
Khandeish do.	...	169	163	
Jalgaon do.	...	171	165	
Khundwa do.	...	...	...	
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	131	175	...	
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	190	184	...	
Dhamangaum Fowgaum (M-G)	185	179	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	192	186	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	201	198	195	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	196	25 May
Westerns ...	...	...	185	Do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowanggr	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	93 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	88 1/8
Bar Silver	25 7/8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BARRY—April 5, at Belgaum, Catherine Anne, the dearly beloved wife of Major J F Barry, Supply and Transport Corps.

FRENCH—April 8, at Vepery, Hilda, wife of H A French, of the City Police, and the youngest daughter of the late Mr Daniel D'Rozario.

MITCHESON—April 5, at Kodaikanal, Commander Percy W Mitcheson, of the late Indian Navy, entered into his rest 72th years.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.

Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.

In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ringworm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.

Also in tablet form.
Bottles of 25,.....Re, 1.
Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h, 46m. Sun sets, 6h, 16m. High water, 3-17m., 4-28a. Low water, 9-18m., 10-34a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
Prize distribution Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall, 4-45 p. m.
Public meeting re Lord Curzon's Convocation speech, Novelty Theatre, 5 p. m.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 3rd instant, terminated yesterday, and the Sessions was dissolved.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. [illegible] closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 14th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Malta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday, the 17th instant.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Ernest R. Hull, S. J., Editor of the "Catholic Examiner," will deliver a lecture on "Jerusalem," under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Association, at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow, in the hall of St. Xavier's High School, (opposite the Small Causes' Court.) The lecture will be illustrated with lantern-slides, and is open free to all Catholics, ladies and gentlemen.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of this Orphanage:—Shett Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldass in honour of his son's marriage Rs. 61, Shett Pragji Soorji for milk Rs. 31, Shett Kooverji Khimji Karachivala Rs. 25. Through his Worship, the third Presidency Magistrate Rs. 5, Shett Kanji Nanji Mevawala Rs. 5, Shett Ruttonsee Khimji and Co, Rs. 401, and Shett Chaterbhooj Peraj Rs. 25.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—His Highness has gone to Sihore, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, to shoot a leopard which has appeared there and carried away goats.—The plague seems to have come to stay with us for some time. On Wednesday last, there were 20 deaths; on Thursday, 19; Friday, 20 and on Saturday, 18. The weather continues unsettled this side. The maximum temperature is 99 degrees, while the minimum is 68 degrees.—The fast train service running between Bhownagar and Dhola has proved very convenient to business people, who come and go in the districts owing to plague.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A RAILWAY YARD.—At the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Tahani, a Hindu girl, aged three, who was killed by her being accidentally knocked down and run over by a railway waggon, while it was being shunted in the railway yard at the Parel Station. The evidence showed that the girl lived with her mother Chandri at DeLisle Road. On Monday morning, Chandri went to work at the railway yard at Parel taking with her her two children, including the deceased. In the afternoon a waggon was being shunted down a line in the yard, when the deceased, who was playing about, ran in front of it. As a result she was knocked down and run over and killed before anything could be done. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Diseases.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	11	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	38	34	48
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	19	12	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	27	32	65
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	17	9	16
G Mahim and Worli	15	15	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	26
Total	135	130	240
Total plague deaths to date	236 278	230,211	
Same date last year	130	121	193

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
23	15

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,488 as against 1,506 during the previous week. Of the total number, 705 died of plague and 85 of small-pox which showed an increase of 84 in the former and a decrease of 32 in the latter over the figures of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,340 which included 311 deaths from plague.

A PARSEE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

SENTENCE OF DEATH REDUCED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal in a case against Kavasji Framji, who was convicted by Mr. H. L. Hearvey, Sessions Judge of Surat, in March last, of murder and was sentenced to death. Mr. Branson, with Mr. H. C. Coyaji, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused, a Parsee, aged about 25, by occupation a carpenter, was charged with the murder of Chotia Madan, a Hindu boy of 11 years, by strangling him with a rope. On the 1st August, the accused, who had until then been living with his father, rented a large house and went to live in it by himself, continuing, however, to take his meals at his father's house, where he also sometimes slept. He was in the habit of buying milk from one Madan Jugjivan and on the 22nd January last, he told him to send his son in the evening for the money which accused owed him. Madan sent his son to the house in which the accused lived. The boy was wearing some ornaments, and as he did not return home that evening or the next morning, a report was made to the police. A fruitless search for the boy was kept up for some time, and eventually the accused was arrested in his father's house. He took the police to his own house, then took them down into the cellar, and pointed out a spot in the floor, where he said they would find the body of the boy buried. The floor was dug up and a body was found buried a few inches below the surface, which Madan identified as that of his son. Some of the boy's ornaments were missing; and the accused, on being questioned about them took the police to the upper storey of the house, where he dug up the floor in which the missing ornaments were found. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was strangulation with a rope. The accused, in his confession before a magistrate, said that the deceased slept in his house on the night of the 22nd; that they got up next morning at 8 o'clock, and saw a crowd of Ghanchis outside the house, who were charging the accused with concealing the boy for the sake of his ornaments and threatening to beat him if he came out; that he accordingly remained in the house with both doors fastened from inside; and that at 10 o'clock, he took the boy into the cellar and killed him by strangling him with a rope. He said, he killed him because he got confused by the people outside. In the Sessions Court the defence set up was that the accused was of unsound mind, and not responsible for his action at the time of the murder. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, stating that, in their opinion, the accused was not of unsound mind at the time he committed the crime. They, however, recommended him to mercy on the ground that he afterwards showed remorse and afforded the police every assistance in their enquiries. The Sessions Judge passed sentence of death; but in forwarding the proceedings to the High Court, remarked that it was desirable in his opinion that the sentence should be commuted to transportation for life.

Their lordships, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the recommendation of the jury, confirmed the conviction, but commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING Co. LD.

THE thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the directors' report for the year ending 31st December last said that he was very happy to meet the shareholders under such auspicious circumstances as the report disclosed, considering the hard times that the mill industry in India had to contend with. Owing to the manipulation in American cotton, last year, prices had gone up very high there, which had the effect of keeping the rates up on a high level in India. Notwithstanding that, he was happy to say they were able to show good results of the year's working. Their mill was amongst the fortunate of the few mills that had made money under such trying circumstances. Replacing old machinery and with renewals they were able to improve the production as well as quality of their yarn and cloth. They had secured cotton both local and American for [illegible] about four or five months, the direction of cotton market in India, especially now as the Baltic Fleet would be a harassing element in the East which would tend to cease for sometime the demand for export to those countries. He, however hoped to declare large dividends next year.

The following report of the directors was then submitted, and adopted:—

"The accounts show a profit of Rs. 1,03,872-11-3, including the balance of Rs. 33,405-2-9 brought forward from the previous year. Taking into consideration the circumstances under which the mill industry was conducted during the period covered by the accounts, the result must be held to be satisfactory. The directors propose to appropriate the above sum of Rs. 1,03,872-11-3 as follows:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 1,000 each and of Rs. 25 per share on "B" shares, free of Income Tax Rs. 1,03,175. To be written off for depreciation in value of buildings Rs. 10,000; to be written off for depreciation in value, and replacement of machinery, Rs. 40,000; to be carried to Fire Insurance Fund Account, Rs. 2,000; to be written off for repairs, and improvement of bungalows and sepoys' chawls, Rs. 4,000; to be carried forward, Rs. 2,097-11-3; total Rs. 1,03,872-11-3.

"The unsatisfactory state of the mill industry at the close of 1903, continued for a great part of 1904, and was succeeded in the latter months of the year, by an improved tone generally. The decline in the value of the raw material and a good demand for yarn for China, as well as a gradual improvement in the prices of cloth, placed the trade upon a better footing than for a long time previously. The machinery mentioned in the last report have been ordered, with the exception that the number of bale breakers has been reduced to one, and this together with one opener, and six scutchers have arrived, and are being erected. We expect the slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames very shortly. The Mill buildings machinery, and other contents of the buildings, are insured against fire for Rs. 30,30,000, and cloth in the Market for Rs. 20,000."

A dividend of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 1,000 each and of Rs. 25 per share on "B" shares, free of Income tax was declared. Messrs. Edulji Nusservanji Settna and J. Owens were re-elected directors and Messrs. C. C Mody and N E. Settna were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Votes of thanks to Directors and Agents were then passed when Mr. H. F. Waxstaff spoke highly of the management of the Company and declared that their mill was one of the few brilliant exceptions that declared dividends even when under the stress of hard times. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE TENNENT MEMORIAL MARKSMEN'S CHALLENGE CUP.

The following is the result of the Tennent Memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup fired for at Ghat Cooper on the 9th inst.

Conditions:—The match to be shot off between the 1st and 15th April yearly, distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting shot at each range. Positions—200 yards standing; 500 and 600 yards, any Military. Targets and Marking Regulation. Ammunition, Government.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Grand total
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing	23	26	28	77
Lce-Corpl L D Burns	23	22	23	68
Sergt M Veevers	19	24	24	67
Vol K White	20	23	21	64
Vol A Dickson	16	26	21	63
Vol G Kennedy	17	25	15	57
Lce-Sergt R Wenning	15	21	7	43

THE HIGHLAND CHALLENGE CUP.

The conditions of the annual competition for a Cup presented by Mr. C. E. Philimore are opened to members, who have not more than five years' service in this or any other Corps at the time of the competition (Cadet service not to count.) Distance—200 and 500 yards.—Positions—200 yards, standing; 500 yards any Military. Number of shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance scores:

	200 yds	500 yds	Grand total
Vol A Dickson	21	27	48
Vol C H Cooke	20	26	46
Vol G Kennedy	18	27	45
Vol S D'Silva	23	22	45
Vol A Pitcher	16	27	43
Vol C E Clarke	25	18	43
Lce-Sergt R Wenning	20	22	42
Vol W White	19	24	43
Vol E Lawrence	17	21	38
Vol F Drake	19	19	38
Cyclist V Hilliard	17	20	37
Vol J Jones	13	23	36
Lce-Corpl B F Phillips	15	21	36
Vol G Bills	17	17	34
Vol V Veevers	13	19	32
Vol W Orr	11	19	30

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1905.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

AT the Municipal Hall, on Monday evening, a meeting of many of the principal citizens, under the presidency of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, was held to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate and commemorate in a suitable manner the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, to Bombay. Having regard to the object in view, said the Chairman, he was sure that the whole of Bombay would be in the fullest sympathy with the meeting. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy remarked that it was evident how much good the visit would do to our future King, and he was sure that so far as the people of India are concerned, the visit would prove advantageous to them. While Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had not the least hesitation in saying that the welcome which will be extended to their Royal Highnesses by this city will be such as will do it credit. We doubt not that each speaker said the correct thing. But does Sir Lawrence Jenkins imagine that the "whole of Bombay" knew anything at all about the meeting or cared very much what it might resolve upon? Would Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy care to be cross-examined as to the particular direction in which the coming Royal visit will "prove very advantageous to the people of India"? And what does Mr. Ibrahim wish Bombay to gain credit for? The people know little and care less for the coming visit, except that it will give them a free tamasha on one particular evening. But it will very likely crush some of them to death after the fireworks. The trip will do his Royal Highness good and, as the people will shout "hurrah," as loudly as an oriental ever does, when the Royal cortege passes along the roads, their lungs will benefit from the exercise. So much for Sir Jamsetjee's prophecy. The reception will do more credit to the pockets than the heads of the citizens of Bombay. To this extent and to this extent only can the remarks of the three principal speakers at Monday night's meeting be considered justifiable. The people are not interested. The visit will not be advantageous to them. Nor it is particularly untimely.

We need not recall the fact that the Native Chiefs have not yet recovered from the effects of the Coronation and the Durbar. We need not mention plague and famine, the former of which is raging as furiously, if not more furiously, than ever; while from the effects of the latter we are by no means wholly free. At the very moment the principal citizens were discussing how to give a fitting reception to the Royal visitors and thinking over the sums to be spent in illuminations and pyrotechnics, the House of Commons was listening to the Secretary of State for India, telling honourable members that he expected the Viceroy in a day or two would be able to state whether he would need to appeal to England on behalf of the sufferers by reason of the earthquake and that at present his Excellency thought it might be necessary. And on that afternoon his Majesty's faithful Commons, who had voted twenty thousand pounds for the Prince's journey, were informed the past year had been unsatisfactory, commercially and financially, wherefore the Chancellor of the Exchequer could make no reduction either in the duty on sugar or in the Income Tax. On the same page of the issue, reporting Monday's meeting of citizens, indeed in the very next column, is reproduced an official notification bearing the ominous heading, "Conditions in Gujarat." In it we read such expressions as "Fodder supply getting dear or scarce," "Arrangements being made to distribute grass to needy cultivators." Men are employed on test works in Kaira, Panch Mahals and Dhond—over three thousand of them already. "Prices of food are rising." Will the Royal visit, or any of the funds raised for it, "prove advantageous" to these people? Will the purchase of silver caskets and the embellishing of vellums and the inditing of neatly turned phrases expressive of loyalty help to build up the ruined houses in the Punjab, or provide for the families of the Gurkhas who have lost their lives?

Yet the thing has to be. We know who instigated the visit. And we know who is responsible for representing the present year as one in which it may "appropriately" be paid. But the knowledge does not benefit us in the least. The Prince and Princess are coming and, by order, we shall forget aching hearts, depleted granaries and empty pockets and make such manifestations of loyalty as will deceive both their Royal Highnesses, those in authority over us, and the ready-writing scribes, who have never seen us before and who will send home messages to the newspapers describing the magnificent demonstrations of loyalty made everywhere throughout this vast and glorious Empire, and will express eternal gratitude to the Secretary of State for India and the First Lord of the Admiralty as well as the Agents of the Indian Railways for granting them the great privilege of recording the memorable tour of their Royal Highnesses through the "brightest gem in the diadem of Great Britain." Why was nothing said, on Mouday evening, of the untimeliness of the visit? Was it because all right-thinking men stayed away? Not at all. It was because, although we are in this country allowed a considerable amount of latitude and more or less freedom of speech, our thinking men prefer to think at home, and deem it prudent not to stir up too much dust and not to kick against the pricks. Parliament is too far away to be of much use to us. Commoners were told we do not appreciate much intermeddling with our affairs. And even those members who do profess to take an interest in us are those we were better without and whose colossal ignorance of matters Indian serves but to stultify them and us in the eyes of their colleagues. The decree has gone forth that the Prince and Princess are to come and that we are to accord them a fitting welcome. So we must do it, and though we cannot, and ought not to afford it, we must forget our impecuniosity, and the fact that the visit is forced upon us, and cheer as lustily as we can, smile as brightly as we know how, and then we shall gain credit, as Ceylon did, for "demonstrating our enthusiasm and affording their Royal Highnesses an opportunity of appreciating the heartiness of our welcome."

NEW CALEDONIA AND CONVICTS.

AMONG the countries which are crying out for new settlers is New Caledonia; but unlike most other parts of the world, it is not particular about the class of immigrants that may be received. Indeed, if New Caledonia has a preference, it is for anarchists and murderers, and generally the class of undesirables that every other country under the sun would be glad to be rid of. Noumea, the capital of this French possession in the Pacific, finds that its prosperity depends on the convict population of the island, and representations have been made to the French Government to recommence the transportation of criminals to the Colony. The ostensible reason for this request is a dearth of labour for mines and public works, but, if the correspondent of an Australian paper may be believed, the real cause is to be found in the desire of shopkeepers and cafe proprietors for increased trade. Times are dull in Noumea and competition is keen and—well, if there is a big influx of cut-throats, large tenders for beef, bread and wine will be necessary; there will, moreover, be an increase of warders and clerks, and consequently more customers for the cafe keepers and small tradesmen. Existence in Noumea appears to be involved in a vicious circle. Hitherto there have been many signs of prosperity in the capital but we are told that it has all been so much make-believe. Imposing buildings have housed trifling businesses and public works of an unproductive and almost useless character have been carried out at wasteful cost. A crisis has been brought about by the stoppage of operations in many of the mining properties held by the French Nickel Company. The reduction of the staff of the Penal Department whose upkeep comes from the home exchequer, has also had its effect. So difficult do the numerous small shopkeepers find it to keep going that there is a demand for the abolition of the parcel post by which Government employes are able to import occasional articles direct from France.

If the home Government agrees to send out more convicts, some of them will be hired to the mine-owners, and others, we are told, will be employed to cut roads through a hill from nowhere to nowhere. Public works already executed on the latter plan comprise a wharf where there is no shipping, a road cut through a hill to save a detour of three minutes in reaching the Post Office from a suburb and a ten mile railway which is said to lead nowhere. The railway is, however, probably useful as an aid to excursions. The advent of further drafts of irreclaimable characters to New Caledonia is regarded with much more misgiving in Australia than in Noumea. Australia is a convenient landing place for convict runaways from the French Penal Settlement, and the Commonwealth has no desire to increase its troubles on this account. Usually these runaways make their escape in stolen boats, but occasionally they get away in bolder fashion. A study of English during compulsory residence in the island facilitates eventual escape. There is a story of a gentleman who, having left his country for his country's good, ultimately tired of the paradise of New Caledonia. He walked on board an English steamer, retired to a cabin and when the warder, told off to watch runaways, arrived at his door, the returning exile demanded in excellent English: "Why do you disturb me?" The official apologised and regretting the necessity of disturbing the English gentleman wished him "bon voyage." Affecting a blissful ignorance of French, the "Englishman," who had escaped from the Ile Nou prison, reached Sydney in due course; but unhappily the Australian Government failed to appreciate his enterprising character. The French authorities were anxious to reclaim so valuable a subject, and he returned to Noumea at much more expense to his country than he left it. But for one stray sheep who is thus brought back to the fold there are many who unfortunately disappear in Australia, a fact which the Commonwealth deeply deplores. Australians would prefer that New Caledonia chose its settlers better. They are solicitous for the respectability of the neighbourhood they live in, and do not desire evil communications. The future of New Caledonia is not likely to be brightened by new accessions of rascality, but that is a matter for France. If she increases the Penal Settlement, she must keep her convicts securely coralled.

THE GREAT AUK.

IT is now nearly sixty years since the Great Auk became as extinct as the Dodo and it is interesting after the lapse of more than half a century to note the high prices that can now be obtained for the few skins and eggs that exist as relics of the bird. In London quite recently, a Great Auk's skin and an egg were sold within about a week, a remarkable fact now that such relics have become so rare. The skin fetched the fancy price of four hundred guineas and the egg just half that amount. The rise in price will be gathered from the fact that a pair of the latter were bought for sixty guineas some fifty years ago. The purchaser of the Great Auk's egg at the recent sale, however, gets something to show for his money, for the egg is a handsome one. It is nearly five inches long by rather less than three at its widest, of a whitish buff colour, blotched with deep brown, especially at its broader end. Professor Alfred Newton, the chief authority on the Great Auk, or Garefowl, stated some thirty years ago that sixty-one eggs, seventy-one or two skins, nine skeletons, and sundry separate bones were known to exist. Man was its worst enemy, and exterminated it in the Northern regions like Steller's sea-cow. In these it once had a fairly wide range, though it was not, as some have thought, a Polar bird. Primeval man included the garefowl in his miscellaneous larder, for its bones have been found in large quantities on the Danish coast. Probably, it vanished rather early from this region, but it lingered further north on both sides of the Atlantic. Its breeding stations were harried from early days by fishermen in search of food or bait, and on our own coasts it was living in the earlier part of the last century. But even then it had become rare. The last visitor to the Orkneys was killed in 1813, and two only are recorded from St Kilda. In Iceland they were a little commoner. An island called from them, Geirfuglasker, was for long their best known haunt; but one day that disappeared in a volcanic eruption. When man's hand was against it, such a bird as the Great Auk had but little chance of surviving.

THE Kabul Mission reached Peshawar at 1 p.m. on Monday; all well.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 25th February amounted to Rs. 2,467, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 654. Total earnings from 1st January to 25th February were Rs. 17,421 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 959

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 25th February amounted to Rs. 21,812, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,592. Total earnings from 1st January to 25th February were Rs. 1,48,3[illegible], being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 17,404.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th February amounted to Rs. 5,132, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 921. Total earnings from 1st January to 25th February were Rs. 34,312, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,742.

THE enforcement of the rule prohibiting the obliteration of postage-stamps by means of penmarks has naturally caused some protests, and we are asked to believe that letters will be destroyed wholesale by dishonest servants and others for the sake of the unmarked stamps. But those who complain may not be aware that for a long time past millions of letters have been passing safely through the Post Office without any obliteration of the stamps by the senders. A census of letters was taken some little time ago, and this showed that, outside the Bombay Presidency, the percentage of pen-marked stamps was extremely low. In the Western Presidency, curiously enough, the number was between 30 and 40 per cent, mostly marked in Bombay City itself. As a small section of the public, probably resident in mofussil districts, cling to the idea that the safety of their letters will be imperilled if the stamps are not obliterated, a good opportunity seems to offer for the introduction of a cheap perforating machine. Perforation is undoubtedly the most effective of all methods, as large commercial firms have found. Mechanical ingenuity should be equal to devising a perforator that will be so cheap as to place it within the reach of most people. If anyone objects to the trouble involved, there are always the embossed envelopes to fall back upon, though the shape and texture of these leave a good deal to be desired.

MOST persons are aware of the German Kaiser's insatiable passion for setting up statues of all and sundry. Stone effigies take one unaware at every turn of his Majesty's capital, until the long-suffering citizens have been moved to dub the imposing Sieges-Allee the avenue of Dolls. A shudder, therefore, ran through those who heard the other day of his Imperial Majesty's command that those open spaces in the Tiergarten devoted to the sport of young Berliners were to be enclosed by marble representations of William II.'s illustrious ancestors, the Electors of Brandenburg, as those worthies may have appeared in the days of their own gambolling infancy. For a day or two, terror at the prospect froze the town, but it now turns out to have been a "Fastnacht-joke," the effect of over-much Carnival upon a local wit. May he fast in sackcloth and ashes for it?

EVERYONE will read with interest Mr. Villari's description of life in Russia which appears in the April number of the "Pall Mall Magazine": In the large towns (he says) there are railways, trams, smart shops, fine hospitals, large hotels, all the outward attributes of civilisation. On the other hand, there are immense rural districts utterly untouched by the modern world—without railways, roads, or schools, inhabited by peasants of incredible ignorance, tilling the ground with ploughs more primitive than those described in the Georgics, and leading lives compared with which those of French serfs at the time of the Crusades were highly advanced. These conditions exist even in the towns; the bazars of Moscow and St. Petersburg, not to mention those of provincial centres, are fragments of the East, where business is carried on as it was in Mediæval Europe and is still at Constantinople or Bagdad. Even among the cultured classes, adds Mr. Villari, one meets instances of surprising ignorance.

CONGRATULATIONS from England, as well as from all other countries, have doubtless reached Dr. Ibsen on the attainment of his seventy-seventh birthday, which he has just celebrated; and none will be better appreciated by the famous dramatist, who knows well the enthusiastic, if limited, following which he enjoys in this country. "I should like very much to visit England," Ibsen once observed in this connexion; "but unfortunately I do not speak the language; that is the great difficulty." But though he does not speak our tongue, it is understood that Dr. Ibsen writes and reads English with fair facility. Rumour is a ways busy with Ibsen's poor health, though the reports which have appeared with such frequency of recent years as to his imminent dissolution are pure invention. At the same time his health is known to be unsatisfactory. Supporting himself on two sticks, he was recently described as still able to hobble about his rooms but as no longer able to leave the house. He had given up reading, and the same account says also all correspondence and of course every sort of poetical work. On the occasion of his last birthday, the only person except the members of his family permitted personally to congratulate Ibsen was Bjornstjerne Bjornson. As is known both poets are related through the marriage of their children. A strange comedy and tragedy has been woven into the lives of the two. As young men they were great friends, then politics drove them apart; they quarrelled and never met for years and years. Strange fate brought the children of these two great writers together. Bjornson's daughter married Ibsen's only child. The fathers met after years of separation at the wedding of their children.

OUR NEW WORLD-POLICY, AND ITS PIVOT.

(BY FREDERICK GREENWOOD.)

FOR many months past preparation has been going on for launching a project of such tremendous consequence that its advocates in England never venture to describe it in the few and simple words which convey its whole meaning. In Japan they are more bold. There they write and speak not of mere renewal of the Anglo-Japnese Alliance, but of a new engagement altogether: a compact extensive and protective of the Empire of Japan for the one part, and, for the other, defensive of the British Empire in the East from European aggression. In plain terms, a firm fighting alliance against all comers, but particularly and especially against Continental Europe.

A broad sketch of the intention and purposes of this compact was put before the readers of the "Times," about four months ago, by the Tokio correspondent of that journal, writes Frederick Greenwood in the "Westminster Gazette." Than the Tokio correspondent of the "Times" there is no abler or more authoritative exponent of what Japan wishes to be known or thought in England; and what he said in opening the matter to the British public was this. The Japanese foresee that it will be wise, even necessary, to provide a means of safeguarding the larger Empire that will be the reward of victory. "With the acquisition of Saghalien the interests demanding protection would not be limited to China and Korea: they would be considerably extended." To keep this extension secure, Japan is prepared to pay a great price. England has brought against herself a new grievance and a new danger in Thibet: Japan is willing to see her through whatever difficulty may arise in that matter. England has still to make herself safe in Persia and Afghanistan. "Her defensive armour is vulnerable in both regions. Japan is ready to be a part of that armour. . . . Let each ally have equal duties and equal benefits." Japan can put 800,000 men into the field. "Suppose that England can command the services of such an army, and can supplement it by her own fleet "plus" the squadrons of Japan," would not England, would England and Japan together, be able to impose peace wherever aggression dared to lift its head? In the works of the "Ji-ji Shimpo," the situation would be controlled by Anglo-Saxondom with Japan.

Since those winning suggestions first appeared, Port Arthur has fallen, Kuropatkin's army has been utterly routed, and we now read in our newspapers that the new alliance is to all intents and purposes an accomplished fact. Thanks to the good sense and determination of the English people, we have adopted an entirely new world-policy the pivot of which is at Tokio, its strength the wisdom, bravery, and unalterable friendship of the Japanese. In truth, of course, these are not assertions but strategic assumptions, such as are often employed to create or enhance a desirable state of feeling in the country. But no state of feeling can be thought desirable which is worked into a passion of determination while the conditions that should determine it have yet to come into existence. And that is exactly how the matter stands in this case at present.

The alliance with Japan which was concluded in January 1902 will remain in force till the war is over, and till the terms of peace have been settled and signed. The alliance proposed in substitution for it, and which it is said the country is already resolved upon, cannot be concluded till after the termination of this war, or till after the proclamation of peace. For, in the first place, the substitution of one alliance for the other would make a belligerent of England at once, were the war still going on; and in the next place, until the war is at an end, and until the peace terms demanded and allowed have been settled, the conditions in which we are to undertake a world-policy alliance with Japan must remain in doubt. They may be promising—they may be very unpromising; quite possible they may be, or altogether impossible. And whether they will be the one thing or the other is as much out of England's control as the weather for the ensuing month of April.

No doubt it is believed that the war is virtually ended at this moment; and it is also believed that Japan is already in a position to dictate terms of peace. It is true that the Russian preparations for continuing the conflict are explained, plausibly enough, as an expedient for obtaining comparatively easy terms of peace. It may be so, but yet it may be not; and I should say that another consideration—nowhere remarked upon at present—ought not to be put out of account. It is possible that the war may remain undetermined for a year to come, or even for two years, without another battle of any consequence. Some military expert will correct me, I hope, if I am wrong. But at present I do not see why the Russians should not withdraw the remains of their army to the Baikal region, perhaps, where the Japanese are most unlikely to follow them, and there prepare for a new campaign when they have another fleet at command. If they have to spend two or three years in such preparation, what of it? They will not have given in. They will not have sued for peace, as the Japanese Government insists that they shall sue; and although a scheme of retirement like this would look ignominious, absolute submission would look and would be infinitely worse. If the Japanese can afford to follow and still to follow the Russian forces into Siberia, beating them from time to time as they go, there may be less in this expedient than to my ignorance there seems to be. But if not, there is very much less in the Japanese assertion that they will continue the war unceasingly till Russia bows her head to Japan.

Another reason for taking this course—supposing it possible—is, that it disposes for a long spell of time at any rate of the question of indemnity. If the Japanese cannot continue the war upon any ground that the Russians may choose to take up, indemnity cannot be demanded, of course; nor is it at all clear at present that the Japanese would be able to enforce payment in any case. To do that, as we said a little while since, it is necessary that Japan should put herself in occupation of some important area of Russian territory—of Russian territory proper; which is, I suppose, pretty much out of the question. And yet to forgo the expected indemnity for two or three years without the further crippling of Russia's resources and the additional impoverishment of the Russian people, while Japan would still be at a great expense in Manchuria for the maintenance of garrisons, roads, railways, fortifications, and so forth, would alter the situation very considerably. And with such possibilities as these unsolved, who can say what the end would be, and whether it would be so advantageous a thing for England to enter upon the proposed alliance as we imagine?

And upon that matter the Continental Governments may have something to say. Considering what the proposition is, what the Japanese openly intend by it what, many among ourselves also intend, it would be strange indeed if the Continental Powers intefered not at all. Our opportunity for completing the alliance would be their opportunity of interference—the peace arrangements, I mean. Can we be sure that they will resign themselves to take this chance of the new Anglo-Japanese world-policy? Or should they combine to interfere more or less formally, more or less ingeniously or determinately, do we know already how far they will go, or can we count upon their proposals being so little formidable that they may be defied by ourselves and a war-exhausted Japan in combination? We know and can know nothing of this. The only thing that seems quite clear is that Japan expects England to see her through all such difficulties should they arise. The Tokio correspondent of the "Times" writes again on behalf of the Japanese anxiety for the new world-policy alliance, but this time with a delicate intimation here and there that if England holds back, another ally may be found. No doubt a serious matter. And it may be seen readily enough that the whole of this long letter (it appeared in Wednesday's paper) leads up to the concluding paragraph, which is in these terms:

There is, I believe, only one thing that can threaten the stability of the (existing) alliance—namely, the contingency of England's self-effacement when the day comes for Japan's settlement with Russia. The alliance has hitherto prevented any third Power from taking part in the conflict. Will it be equally effective in averting the interference of any third Power at the moment of discussing terms of peace? "That is vital." The value of the alliance will then be subjected to a crucial test in Japan's estimations.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

IN THE JAVA SEA.

DUTCH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

JAPAN'S PREPARATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Reuter (Batavia) says that in view of the Baltic squadron being at Muntok, a Dutch squadron has sailed northward with sealed orders.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The portion of the Baltic squadron, which is at Muntok in the Island of Banca, is presumably Admiral Rozhdestvensky's with most of the battleships.

Muntok is a fortified sea port and capital of a Dutch Residency on the south-west coast of the Island of Banca which is off the north-east coast of Sumatra. The Strait of Banca, between it and Sumatra, varies from eight to twenty miles in breadth. Banca is situated at a point south-east of the Malacca Straits and north of the Sunda Strait which divides Sumatra and Java. The position of the squadron is of interest in view of the statement of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" who on March 23rd stated that it was rumoured that Admiral Rezhdestvensky, on leaving Madagascar waters, would proceed to choose anchorage ground in the neighbourhood of Sunda Island. It would then be possible for him so to dispose his fleet as completely to cut off Japan from communication with Europe and America. If these tactics were pursued the situation would develop into a war of cruisers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan is meeting the Russian plan of reorganisation in Manchuria by extensive preparations for doubling or trebling the present units, and it is estimated that by autumn the Japanese organisation will exceed one million men. The actua field fighting forces will be roughly 700,000. The Japanese are confident of their ability to take and hold Harbin and simultaneously operate against the Russians eastwards.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Reduction of Tea Tax.

OPPOSITION CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Austen Chamberlain brought forward his Budget.

The surplus for 1904-05 amounts to £1,414,000, and the estimated surplus for 1905-06 to £2,972,000.

A reduction of two pence per pound will be made in the duty on tea after the 1st July.

The duty on sugar remains unchanged and no change is proposed to be made in the Income Tax.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain devotes a considerable portion of the surplus to redeeming the National Debt.

In his speech, he said the year had been unsatisfactory, commercially and financially. The revenue from sugar promised to be expanding. The revenue from tea was £210,000 short of the estimate chiefly owing to holding back, in the past quarter, in hopes of a reduction.

The consumption of spirits and beer was steadily diminishing. He had reduced the tax on tea, because tea was daily consumed in every household and came mainly from British Colonies.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman congratulated Mr. Austen Chamberlain on his proposals for the disposal of the surplus and specially as regards tea.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replying to questions during the debate on the Budget which were generally favourable, defended the date of the reduction in the tea duty on the ground that the traders must be given a reasonable time to clear their stocks.

He was not ashamed to confess that he attached great weight to the representations of the Indian and Ceylon Governments on the subject of the duty.

THE COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

SEISTAN AND COLONISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL, 11.

A correspondent with the Commercial Mission to Persia in a letter from Camp Baghibaboo, on the 7th February, discusses the possibility of making the plains of Narmaskir Jirufe and Rudbar productive and prosperous, and instances the improvement that has taken place in the desert through which the Quetta-Nushki-Seistan trade route now runs. He refers to the Parsi colonisation scheme for Seistan, regarding which he had a talk with a Parsi gentleman in Persia, but he does not think that Parsis will be of much assistance to England in solving this problem.

The Mission had excellent shooting in Jirufe and some record bags were made by Mr. Newcomen, the President.

THE middleman plays a prominent part in the commerce of London, and although attempts are made from time to time to get rid of him, they are not, as a rule, very successful. Some interesting statements on the subject were made by Colonel Cotton-Jodrell at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Dairy Farmers' Association. Some years ago, Mr. Tollemache and he undertook a pilgrimage through the London cheese markets in order to find out the number of hands through which Cheshire cheese passed after it had left the country and before it was actually delivered to the consumer. They traced the cheese as follows: It was sold by the farmer to a factor, the factor took it to a big wholesale warehouse on the banks of the Thames, from there it went to a smaller depot somewhere near the Smithfield Market, then it passed into the hands of the West End grocers and cheese vendors, and at last it reached the consumer. Each trader, of course, claims his share of profit which finally the consumer has to pay. Whether it would be possible to dispense with any of those middlemen we know not, but the Cheshire farmers have at least decided to make the attempt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

Probable Appeal for Aid.

FRENCH AND JAPANESE SYMPATHY.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said the Viceroy in a day or two expected to state whether he would require to appeal to England for aid owing to the earthquake.

The Viceroy, he said, thought it might be necessary.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Paris Municipal Council have sent to the King their condolences on the earthquake in India.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Tokio says that the "Jijishimpo" has opened a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in India.

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO.

A FURTHER DEATH ROLL.

NATIVE CHIEF AND RETAINERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, APRIL 11.

Reports received from Naldera on the Hindustan-Tibet Road state that the people have seen fire and clouds of smoke gushing out from the top of a mountain in the Bushahr State. This would seem to indicate the resuscitation of an extinct volcano, and the earthquake was probably due to it.

If its activity develops to any considerable extent, there may be a recurrence of seismic disturbance.

Reports from Dharmsala show that the mortality was much greater than believed. Out of three thousand persons, only three hundred are said to be saved.

An hospital has been opened in Kangra for the injured, and coolies' tools and supplies have been sent up.

As the excavation progresses more deaths of Europeans are brought to light. The following additional casualties are mentioned:— Mr. Gibson, Chechia tea estate; one child of Mr. Seale; Mrs. A. H. Walker, sister of the late Mrs. Newton who was reported killed at Lower Dharmsala and Mrs. Copeland of the Gopalpur tea estate have all been killed.

Among those reported safe are Assistant Surgeon Owen and family, Mr. and Miss Stores, Mr. McBean and Mr. and Mrs. Seale.

Nothing is yet known of Mr. Millar, who left Dharmsala for Palampur the day before the earthquake.

An additional police force has been sent to Kangra, but it is feared that troops will be required to prevent looting.

Train loads of runaways from the scene of the disaster are daily passing through Amritsar.

Great credit is due to the surviving Gurkhas, who have done admirable work in extricating corpses from the debris.

It is said that no one is allowed to go up to Dharmsala except those who are on duty there.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab passed through Amritsar by special train this morning, en-route to Dharmsala. Major McIven Smith I. G. S., has gone to Palampur

Fort Belboo, near Dharmsala, has been destroyed, and the Raja, Azimulla Khan, his uncle, five cousins and twenty-eight inmates have been buried in the ruins.

LATER.

According to the latest reports the Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar and Assistant Surgeon at Palampur and the officials of Palampur, Hamirpur and Dehra Tahsil are all safe. Nearly all the headquarter Ministerial Staff and Kangra Tahsil have perished.

Kulu has suffered much damage, and the following are said to be safe:—

General Osborne, Mr. G. Young, Mr. Tunbridge and family, Mr. Minnikins, Mr. F. Bollards, son, and Mr. Fitzgerald.

Injured:—Assistant Surgeon Owen and Mr. Williams.

At Palampur, Mrs. Clarke Brookman, Mr. Turner and Mr. Banard are alive.

Two hundred natives have been killed in Sultanpur town and three hundred in Palampur.

The civil native casualties in Dharmsala amount to four hundred and twenty-four, all of whom have been cremated or burned.

Ten thousand souls perished in the Kangra tahsil, nearly five thousand of which were killed in Kangra, town alone.

Three thousand are reported killed in Palampur tahsil.

Twenty lives are said to be lost at Nagoi in Mandi and only two at Bajaura.

Two European ladies are reported injured at Bajaura. Bhuin is a total wreck.

Besides Mr. Gibson and Mrs. Copeland already reported killed, Miss McBean and Mr. Ready's, governess have also perished.

Mr. Miller, I. C. S., about whom much anxiety was felt is safe, but badly bruised.

The Raja of Mandi had a narrow escape.

The following Companies have been ordered to proceed to the scene of disaster:—Two double Companies of 34th and 32nd Pioneers, 30 men of the Army Bearer Corps, and another double Company of 34th Pioneers.

Many residents in Hoshiarpur have sent provisions to the sufferers at Dharmsala and Kangra by mule transport. The Lahore Arya Samaj have raised a subscription in aid of the sufferers in Kangra Valley which has already amounted to rupees two thousand.

LAHORE, APRIL 10.

A Simla correspondent, writing on the 8th inst, says:—There is a rumour (originated by natives coming into Simla from Naldera, on the Hindustan-Tibet road) current in Simla that there is a volcanic eruption in one of the ranges in the Bashahr State. The description of these natives is that the hill is on fire, and that smoke is coming out of it.

RENEWED SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Three small earthquake shocks were felt here during last night and at a little before eleven this morning, a more severe one occurred which opened fresh cracks in some of the principal buildings.

The Mall is full of people, who have been driven out of their offices and a general feeling of insecurity prevails at these constantly recurring waves, which show that the disturbance has not yet spent its force.

A good many people slept out in the open again last night.

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

The earthquake shocks, which are being largely felt in Simla, continue with much greater force in Dharmsala. The houses, there, are past further damage, but stones and earth are falling down hillsides. Every one who remains there is in tents.

I am glad to hear that the injuries to Mr. Browne, Postmaster of Dharmsala and to Mr. Richardson are not so grave as was at first feared. Mr. Browne has a broken leg and Mr. Richardson is not badly hurt.

Mr. Simson, Postmaster General, Punjab, proceeded at once to Dharmsala on hearing of the disaster there and succeeded in restoring regular postal communication from the 9th instant, the mails being carried mostly by camels. A field post office has been opened at Dharmsala in tents.

Postal communication has also been re-established with Kangra and Palampur, but as yet it is intermittent, owing to the extent to which the roads have been carried away.

SYMPATHY FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

VICEROY'S CAMP, APRIL 11.

His Excelleney the Viceroy has received and acknowledged the following telegram of sympathy from the High Commissioner for South Africa:—

"The news of the recent calamity has been received with deep concern throughout South Africa. I desire on behalf of the territories under my administration to express my sympathy with the Government of India."

SYMPATHY FROM LORD AND LADY ROBERTS.

We are officially informed that his Excellency the Viceroy has received the following message from Field Marshal Lord Roberts:—

"Lady Roberts and I are deeply grieved at the terrible disaster which has fallen on the Punjab. We sympathise with you in the deplorable calamity and mourn the loss of so many brave Gurkhas and other valuable lives."

HEAVY RAIN IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

LANDSLIPS AND DAMAGE.

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Reports which have been received from the Swat Valley state that the rainfall there of late has been unprecedented. The Malakand reports nearly 9 inches in March, but in Upper Swat it was far more and the damage done was considerable. There were serious landslips and the fog was so bad that lights were necessary in the day time.

One wall of the levy lines fell in and one sepoy was killed while another was injured.

Luckily the accident occurred in the day time, or the loss of life would have been serious.

LORD CURZON IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, APRIL, 11.

Lord Curzon arrives here from his tour tomorrow and will occupy a wing of Viceregal Lodge of which the unsafe chimneys have now been sufficiently dismantled,

Lady Curzon also returns to Viceregal Lodge, but it will be some time before the building can be in a fit state for the usual entertainments of the season.

MR. DANE REACHES SIMLA.

Mr. Dane reaches Simla to-morrow.

LANDLORD AND TENANTS IN BENGAL.

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

Replying to the Local Government on the provisions of the proposed Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce intimates that the Bill will not improve relations between landlord and tenant which year by year appear to get worse, nor is it likely to improve the selling value of landed property which appears, especially in such districts as Behar, to be steadily depreciating. They demur to clauses 2 and 5 of the amending Bill, while fully appreciating the motives which animate the Government in its desire to hold the scales fairly and evenly between landlord and tenant.

The Committee perceive that the trend of legislation undertaken for effectuating that desire justifies, to some extent at least, the apprehensions which have been expressed in various representations emanating from landlords' interest that freedom of contract and harmonious relationships between landlord and tenant are being sacrificed or imperilled without any real or lasting compensating benefit being secured to the tenant.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER DUFFERIN.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander A. J. G. Pifford, R. I. M., sailed yesterday evening for Hongkong with the 47th Sikhs, and details, comprising 13 officers, 4 ladies and 3 children, one warrant officer, 2 women, and 7 children, 16 native officers, 803 non-commissioned officers and men, 51 public and 22 private followers, and 11 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut. Leckie, 104th Rifles, Major Chapman and wife, R. E., Mrs. Meyer, Miss Foard, Mrs. Lace and 3 children, Major Soady and wife, Major Hall, Capt Davidson, Lieutenants Combe, Hogge, Howard, McCleverty, Bolaton and Brown, Band Master Heymans, wife and 4 children, and Staff Major Draynes.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st April:—Daniel Duncan, Frederic Bedmead Stratton and Henry Harwood, engineers 9 Marine street, Bombay. A machine for turning, roughening and grooving the rollers and trueing sharpening and levelling the knives of cotton gin machines. John Alexander Colquhoun, engineer, East Indian Railway House, Fairlie Place Calcutta. Improvements in machines for calculating the stresses in bridge girders and the like structures. John Wilbur Tierney, mechanical engineer, of 6 St. Helens Place, in the city of London, England. Improvements relating to pneumatic hammers and similar tools. William Herbert Nield, engineer, of 23 Hawthorne road, Heaton Mersey, in the county of Lancaster, England, and William Meiland, gentleman, of Middleton Hall, Youlgreave, in the county of Derby, England. Improvements in methods of, and devices for connecting the ends of ropes. Francois Fernand Bourdil, engineer, 50 Avenue d'Jena, Paris, France. An improved microphone. Aime Terris, late Notary Public and resident in the city of Cannes, France, square Merimee 9. Refrigerating coil for rotative ice-making machines. Lucien Crespin, chemist, of 13 Rue Lecondamine, Paris. Improved process of, and apparatus for, the manufacture of artificial silk, horsehair, straw, and the like. Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, 14 Lindsay street, Calcutta. Improvements in match boxes. Luther Peter Friestedt, contracting engineer, of No. 1290 Tribune Building, Chicago. Metal sheet piling. Alexander Patterson, foreman, G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel, Bombay. A locking and adjustable nut for reversing screws of locomotives. Otto Fruhling, civil engineer, of No. 5 Monumentsplatz, Brunswick. Improvements in suction dredging apparatus. Otto Fruhling, civil engineer, of No. 5 Monumentsplatz, Brunswick. Adjustable dredger head for suction dredgers. Rodolphe Jean William Grasset, mechanical engineer, of 10 Railway Place, South Yarra in the county of Bourke in the state of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia. An improved electrical hydro-pneumatic governor for marine engines. Enoch Richardson engineer of 9 Greeswick street in the city of Hawthorn in the county of Bourke, in the state of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia. A new self controlled cut off plating and release exhaust valve for steam and other motive engines. Alessandro Artom electrical engineer and professor at the School Galileo Ferraris of the Royal Industrial Museum of Turin, of 3 via Venti Settembre Turin in the Kingdom of Italy. Improvements in and relating to, the transmission of electrical energy through space for the purpose of wireless telegraphy and the like. Carl Jost, engineer Sirdar's Palace, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay. An improved spirit lamp.

THE PROTEST MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have been good enough to reproduce the remarks of the "Muslim Herald" anent the Protest Meeting that is to be held on Wednesday. Will you therefore in common fairness extend the same kindness to the following few lines?

In the first place the meeting held last Tuesday evening in Sir P. M. Mehta's Chambers did not decide the holding of a public meeting to protest against Lord Curzon's now famous speech. That was decided long ago at a similar meeting in the same place. Both these meetings were meetings of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Assotiation, which, in spite of all the unpleasantness it may cause to the olfactory nerves of the coterie of loyalists presided over by the "Muslim Herald," is acknowledged on all hands—even by Government—as the premier political body of this Presidency. The Council of the Association is composed of a goodly number of representative men of all the native communities. I do not mean to give the figures for the simple reason that anybody, including your Muslim contemporary, can get them for the mere asking from the published reports of the Association. At the first meeting of the said Council, called after the usual notices duly sent to all members thereof, there was a very large attendance of not only Hindus and Parsis, but also—to satisfy your anxious contemporary—of prominent Mahomedans, and it was there decided to convene a public meeting at an early date. There was only one dissentient, and he was, your contemporary will perhaps be sorry to learn, a non-Mahomedan. Let me here tell him that the Presidency Association has by one of its rules the right to call a public meeting, that it has called many such meetings in the past on various public occasions when very likely he was sleeping the sleep of Rip Van Winkle and that they have always been recognised as such. The second meeting of the Council which has exercised so much the imagination of this latest "avatar" of the Mussulman community was called only for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the public meeting already decided upon by a large number of representative men of all the three communities. The attendance at this meeting too was very fair. As for moderation and sobriety, the less said the better. It has nowadays become the fashion to trot out this sort of cant on all possible occasions, of course with objects and motives, the unworthiness of which is equalled only by the frequency and pressiency with which it is dinned into our ears. It should be noted by these wise people that, if we turn to history, we find that great reforms were never won by the virtues they sing in season and out of season. It often becomes necessary to indulge in a little hard hitting, It is a game of give and take. Those who deal out hard knocks straight from the shoulder should be prepared for blows in return. They should not cry like babies when they are paid back in their own coin. Trusting this will be sufficient for the "Muslim Herald" and those of his ilk.—Yours, &c.

FACTS.

THE LEVEL CROSSING NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anent the complaint of "J. P. B" in this morning's issue of your esteemed paper, regarding the unwarranted delays caused to motorists by the unnecesary closing of railway level crossings, I must submit that motorists passing along the Dadar Road have more than once experienced similar annoyance at both the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway level crossings on that road. The monarchs, in charge of the former's gates, seem particularly bumptuous when spoken to about these preposterous delays they occasionally cause. I trust the authorities concerned will look into this matter, not only on behalf of motorists, but as well as for the benefit of owners of carriages and even pedestrians. I mention the pedestrians because even the wicketgates of the B. B. Railway level crossing on the Dadar Road, which is heavily trafficked, are also, in addition, very often unnecessarily closed in order presumably to give the gatemen a few "dozing" moments. I am confident that this grievance will be supported by many European and Native gentlemen who have been unnecessarily inconvenienced.—Yours, &c.,

April, 11. B. T. C.

THE MAHIM POOR HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—At a meeting of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, Upper Mahim, it was resolved to construct a new Poor Home at Mahim for the relief of the suffering poor in this time of distress. As the funds at the disposal of the Conference barely suffice to meet with the large amount required for the purpose, I respectfully appeal to the public sympathy for contributions towards this laudable object in order that the poor and destitute may not be deprived of shelter.

All contributions may kindly be sent to the undersigned and will be duly acknowledged. Over a thousand rupees have already been subscribed. The movement has been approved of by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Rev. N. MONTEIRO,
Secretary and Treasurer, New Poor Home Fund.
Church of our Lady of Victoria, Upper Mahim.

"A SUIT BY THE FRENCH BANK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report, which appeared in your issue of to-day's date, of the suit in which the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris were plaintiffs, I shall be obliged by your allowing me to give publicity to the fact that the Bank were not personally interested in the suit, but were merely acting as Agents on behalf of certain China constituents by whom the Bills sued on had been endorsed to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris for the purposes of collection.—Yours, &c.

W. M. LLEWELLYN,
Manager Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
Bombay Agency.

Bombay, April 11.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

We seem at last to have finished with our cold weather and shall doubtless soon be grilling, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent. However, we have had so prolonged a cold weather that we must expect to have it rather hotter this summer to make up.

The earthquake which did so much damage in the North of India, last week, was just felt here. The shock was a slight one, but some of the mill tanks were damaged and a few of the cisterns in the mosques lost some of their water.

Pigsticking has now begun again and will probably continue through the hot weather. There is some talk of starting polo. We shall need to wait and see whether it progresses beyond the talking stage.

We have just had a change of Commissioners. Mr. Atkins left for England the week before last, and Mr. Kennedy arrived in Ahmedabad last Saturday. Most of the ladies in Ahmedabad seem to be leaving for the hills. Some of them, undeterred by the recent earthquake, are going to Mussoorie and other places in the North.

ST. HELENA is an almost crimeless colony, and that is why the Governor, although he may never have opened a legal text-book in his life, is also Chief Justice. Although anomalous, the system is satisfactory as a rule, but this non-legal Chief Justice—the present Governor is Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, D.S.O.—had to try a murder case a few weeks ago, and the incongruity of such a situation is obvious. It was a case of a cold blooded shooting of a man by a couple of youths. The jury found them guilty; Colonel Gallwey donned the black cap, and sentenced them to death in the orthodox judicial phraseology, and a few days later they were executed.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE FRAUD BY A LEDGER CLERK.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At an adjourned sitting of the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and a common jury, Gopal Vithalrao Kalyanpurkar, a ledger clerk in the Savings' Bank Department of the Bank of Bombay, was charged with falsifying the Bank's account books with a fraudulent intent. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in stating the facts of the case explained the procedure adopted in the Savings' Bank Department, with regard to the payments and withdrawals of the deposits, and the system of accounts kept with regard to them by the ledger-keepers and the shroff. The learned counsel said there were two charges against the accused, the same in nature but referring to different transactions. It appears that, about six weeks ago, the attention of the Superintendent of the Savings' Department was called to an account contained in the ledger No. 7, which was written by the accused. It was in the name of one Rama Govind and purported to state that Rs. 1,000 had been paid in on the 4th January 1904. It was closed for the year and carried on to the next ledger, in which there was a payment out on the 4th January 1905 of Rs. 1,030, representing the principal of Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 30 interest. On enquiry it was discovered that Rs. 1,030 had been actually paid out on the 4th January 1905 but no sum of Rs 1,000 had ever been paid into the Bank on the 4th January 1904. It appeared that there was neither pay-slip nor the pass-book, showing the payment of Rs. 1,000 into the Bank in 1904, nor was there any entry to the effect in the shroff's books. The ledger and the other books thus disagreed. It appeared that, in order to prevent the detection of this fraud, the accused had made an entry in a supplemental book, purporting to show that the Rs. 1,000 had been paid in by Rama Govind on the 14th December 1904. In order further to cover the fraud, he made alterations in the interest lists which were made up at the end of the year. This was done by adding the figure 1 to ten different accounts of depositors, the effect of which was to show each of them to be Rs. 100 more than they really were. These alterations, the prosecution suggested, were in the handwriting of the accused, and were made with a fraudulent purpose. The prosecution further said that Rama Govind's account was from the beginning to the end a fictitious one. There was no depositor in the Bank of the name of Rama Govind in 1904. There was one in 1903, but his account had disappeared altogether. The second transaction referred to another sum of Rs. 1,000 which was paid out by the Bank on the 1st March 1905, on the strength of an order of a man named Hungovind Shamjee. The latter, however, said he never wrote such an order. Again, the payment was not debited in the ledger to Hurgovind at all; but was debited to a fictitious account in the ledger in the name of one Yeshwant Venayek. That was the subject-matter of the second charge. Mr. Kirkpatrick next pointed out certain words in the letter purporting to have been written by Hurgovind for the withdrawal of the Rs. 1,000, and said they were in the handwriting of the accused. Again, Hurgovind usually signed his name in the vernacular, but here in this letter the signature was in English. Now, the question was what had become of the money paid out by the Bank? With reference to the Rs. 1,000 paid out on the 1st March last, the prosecution had been able to obtain fresh evidence since the accused had been committed for trial. It appeared that, on the 2nd March, the accused went to one Ramkrishna, an employe of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and had a talk with him about the purchase of certain printing type which he was anxious to get. Ramkrishna suggested that he should purchase it from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.; but the accused objected and said he could get it cheaper if he ordered it out from Messrs. Miller and Richards of Edinburgh. Accordingly the accused gave him a thousand rupee note and asked him to obtain a draft on Messrs. Miller and Richards for the sum of £30 from the Yokohama Bank. Ramkrishna did not go himself but asked one Narayen to do so. This was done. On Friday last, a letter arrived by the English mail, addressed to the accused to the care of the Bank of Bombay. It was at once sent to Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. who afterwards produced it before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and by the Judge's order it was sealed up. This would be dealt with hereafter. There was another point with regard to the currency note of Rs. 1,000. The shroff of the Bank would tell the jury that he paid out the Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March in one note, and had taken down its number. It was M-29-28309. Now, the note presented by Narayen to the Yokohama Bank bore the number, as written down by the latter Bank, as M-29-28309. The prosecution suggested that the shroff of the Bank of Bombay, in taking down the number, had apparently missed the letter A. This view was confirmed by the enquiries made at the Currency Office, who stated that there was a currency note for Rs. 1,000 bearing the number M-29-28309. It was issued on the 18th May 1877, but was cancelled on the 8th October of that year and was burnt. At present there was no note for Rs. 1,000 bearing that number in circulation.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution and related chiefly to account-books of the Bank.

The evidence of two witnesses having been taken, Mr. Wadia said that the defence were not aware when the trial began that the Crown was in a position to put before the Court more evidence than was adduced before the committing magistrate. Under the circumstances the accused did not wish to prolong the trial but wanted to make a statement.

The accused then formally withdrew his plea of "not guilty," and pleaded guilty to both the charges.

His Lordship asked the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. This was done.

Mr. Wadia urged the Court to pass a lenient sentence in view of the facts that the accused was young and belonged to a respectable family; that he had already been in jail for some time; that the Bank did not wish to be vindictive; and that the greater part of the property had been traced.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the Bank had no desire to be vindictive in this matter and left it altogether in the hands of the Court.

His lordship said that, taking into consideration all that Mr. Wadia had urged, the fact remained that the accused had been convicted of a very serious offence indeed. In this particular case the offence had been committed with a great deal of deliberation and determination. It appeared that part of the accused's plan was to forge a letter purporting to come from one of the depositors to the Bank, so as to enable him to withdraw the money. It was an extremely serious offence and his lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The sealed letter was then opened by the accused and given to the prosecution to be dealt with by them as they thought proper. It was from Messrs. Miller and Richards who acknowledged the receipt of the draft for £30. It intimated that the goods ordered would be shortly sent out.

Mr. Wadia said he had no objection to the Bank taking possession of the goods when they came to Bombay.

The second Criminal Sessions was then dissolved.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held at their offices, Esplanade Road, yesterday afternoon Mr. H. V. R. Kemball presiding. There were also present: Major-General A. G. Creagh, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, D. C. A. G., Viceroy, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

ROADS ON THE FLATS.

The Board resumed consideration of the Engineer's letter relating to the planting of trees along projected roads on the Flats. It was resolved that the scheme be adopted subject to the provision of an avenue, fifty feet wide, on either side of the hundred feet road, and that the Chairman should make suggestions regarding the provision of funds for the purpose.

BENCHES ON THE CHOWPATTY PROMENADE.

Consideration was given to an anonymous offer of a Hindu gentleman to provide ten benches to be placed on the Kennedy Sea Face near the Churney Road garden.

The offer was accepted.

BOARD'S APPOINTMENT.

On the motion of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, it was resolved that subject to the sanction of Government, the Board reappointed Mr. H. V. R. Kemball to be its Chief Engineer with effect from the date of his handing over the office of Chairman to Mr. Dunn.

The Board then adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 11.

Capt O G S Barlow, Lincoln Bent, to join, to Secunderabad.

Lieut O T M Leckie, 104th Rifles, on leave, to Hong Kong.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Pictures for the Academy.

"DU BARRI" AT THE SAVOY.

A GORGEOUS MELODRAMA.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

MR. SEYMOUR LUCAS, R. A., is sending to the Academy a subject-picture and four portraits. The first is entitled The Interval, and represents a couple of young people of the opposite sex engaged at a spinet. The subjects of the portraits are Lady Blois, Mr. Alfred F. Bird, and Mrs. J. Walter. Sir James D. Linton is sending to the New Gallery a subject-picture measuring fifty inches by forty. It represents, under the title "The Interview," a Cardinal interviewing a couple of bravos with a view to taking them into his service, while a soldier is secreted behind a screen as a guard lest the visitors should commence work too soon. This year's commemoration of the Nelson centenary has moved Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A. R. A., to paint a nine-foot canvas of "The Battle of Trafalgar." The moment chosen is 2-30 p.m., when the combined line has been broken and the Victory is pushing away from the three close-locked battleships, the Fougueuse, Redoutable and Temeraire. In the distance the Royal Sovereign is being towed clear of her prize, the flagship Santa Ana, and beyond her, again the long line of battle rages. On the right is the flagship of the French Commander-in-Chief, dismasted and in the act of hauling down her colours. The foreground is a mass of floating masts and spars from the great four-decker Santissima Trinidad, to which are clinging the crew of a water-logged cutter. The scene is made more vivid by clear and perfect weather, and the blue of the sky is reflected on the water. The picture should attract a deal of attention at the Academy.

Mr. Herbert Schmalz is sending to the Academy a large classical subject he has completed for Sir Charles Hamilton. Under the title, "A Votive Offering," it shows a girl in white draperies ascending white marble steps to a white marble temple, bearing a burning torch in one hand and a large basket of white peonies in the other. The distance is filled by cypresses against a blue sea, mountains, and sky. Another work he is just completing is "When Roses Bloom," a female figure in early Victorian costume, in a large black hat, a white muslin gown and a disposition to be pensive. A basket of roses in bloom at her side typify her period of life, and set the key-note of the work. The artist is also contributing a couple of portraits, Mr. Robert Cooper, and a little girl of three. The title of the last is "Margaret Eunice." Mr. Clarence Whaite, whose intentions in the way of exhibition we have already stated, is the subject of a portrait which Mr. Shirley Slocombe is sending to the Academy Owing, however, to recent illness, Mr. Slocombe has been unable to complete three other portraits, those of the Marquis of Exeter, Mr. Frank Forest r, and Mr. Russell, of Bedale. Mr John H. Bacon is sending to the Academy this year four portraits and one genre picture.

Mr. Vicat Cole is sending to the Academy a large landscape, "The Brimming River" (size 7 x 50 ins), in which, behind a tracery of overhanging boughs the river Arun in full tide glitters in the sunlight as it winds past the chalk cliffs of Houghton and Arundel Park. The still water of a foreground pool reflects the blue sky of summer, and is broken by a fisherman's punt, laden with eel-bucks and paddle. To the Royal Society of British Artists the same artist is sending another landscape of equal size, entitled "Wharfedale Woodlands." Some old hollies, dark against the sunlight, shade the sloping foreground, where bluebells and bracken spring up among the rocks and dead leaves. Beech trees and a carpet of sunlit flowers carry the eye onward to a maze of spring foliage in the distance. Mr. Frank O. Salisbury has just given a studio-view in Hertfordshire of works he is submitting to the Royal Academy. One is "When all the World was Young," oval in shape; others are portraits of the son and daughters of Mr. H. G. Treasure; and a fourth is a large portrait of Sir Charles Lewis-Wittewronge. The baronet is shown seated on a cinquecento trestle chair, with a few old title-deeds upon his knees, and is clad in green velvet coat and purple tie. Other portraits of Captain Stafford, Mr. G. C. Haite, and Miss Hilda Cockshot, and the late Sir Henry Gilbert are not far enough completed for exhibition purposes.

In the whole five acts of Du Barri, the play produced by Mrs. Brown-Potter on Saturday, at the Savoy Theatre, we can recall but one fresh idea. It came late. Du Barry's fortunes are on the wane. She is confined to her picturesque retreat of Louveciennes. The King's head has fallen, and every one is at the mercy of the Committees of Public Safety. She has issued a notice offering a reward for the recovery of some lost jewels. That notice has determined her fate. Why should she not offer a reward I also ask. Because it reminded the people of the fabulous sums extorted from them that her vanity and extravagance might run their course. The idea, sound and dramatically pregnant, stood out in a desert of barren and ineffective commonplace. Perhaps it appealed to us with peculiar force owing to the peculiar circumstances. We could sympathise with those people. The production of Du Barri must have cost, one way and another, close on £10,000, a sum sufficient to cover the production of a dozen plays of merit. And what does the playgoer get out of it all? Beautiful scenes, beautiful dresses, certainly. The Pavilion at Versailles and the Park at Louveciennes are two of the finest and sumptuous scenes ever put on any stage. The Park was crowded with ladies and gentlemen in the most exquisite costumes, and there were grotesquely clad dancers as well. From a dramatic point of view, the Park was very much overcrowded. There were other spectacles hardly less marvellous, and we shall be glad if they have the effect of breaking Mrs. Brown Potter's run of bad luck. But we doubt it. After all the one sure thing in the theatre is drama, and, considered as drama, Du Barri is almost beneath criticism.

That this should be so, is strange, and we scarcely know on whom to lay the blame. M. Richepin is a writer of vigour and humour, and though one can well imagine that the original was written some years ago, one can scarcely understand his permitting it to see the light to-day. He has known success on the stage, and one can only conclude that he does not know English very well; for the play of Saturday is destitute of vigour and of humour alike. Is the adapter to blame? Christopher St. John has never to our knowledge shown much humour, but The Good Hope and Eriksson's Wife were of singular dramatic intensity. Or is it Mr. Gilbert Hare, or Mrs. Brown-Potter, or who, that is responsible for so poor, trivial halting, and conventional a play as we have ever sat through? We do not know, nor are we called on to guess. But the faults are obvious, whoever their author or authors may be. We hold that, with very rare exceptions, any person who has made a great mark in life will, if properly handled, make, a great mark in the theatre. His or her story can never be told as it happened. It may be impossible to make any but the scantiest use of it. What can be preserved is the character, and the dramatist, having first saturated himself with the character, will desire that setting of narrative best designed to show it off in the theatre. The habitual playwright, however, does not go that way to work. He has his conventional notion of a story, works in as many tags of history as he can, and falsifies and if necessary, destroys the character that it may fit into his pleasant little scheme. And when there is anything up against the character he rehabilitates it out of all knowledge.

Of the Du Barry of history there remains at the Savoy a little or nothing but the name, and that is wrongly spelt. In a first act which recalls musical comedy—The Girl from Leblin's would do—we see her young and flighty, but innocent. There is a chaste Prince who worships her, and gives her a piece of ribbon of her favourite colour. If she is in trouble, she has only to send it to him. There is also

Jean du Barri who desires her, and ultimately induces her to go off in his carriage that she may see the King. Between the acts the hero wounds the villain in a duel and is exiled. Five years past, during which the heroine has apparently become the villain's mistress. We see the meeting of the heroine with the King at a supper given in the Pavilion at Versailles. No sooner has Louis seen her than he remarks, "Gentlemen, I have no further need of your services," and the curtain discreetly descends. In the third act—counting the prologue and epilogue as acts—she hold a petite levee, and, in her bed, receives as many ladies of the Court as the stage will hold. It is, like all that has gone before, and the following act, a magnificent picture, but though she keeps several little appointments with history, our dramatic sense is seldom if ever called into play, and we get rather tired of the picture. It is true that the Duc de Choiseul is dismissed and the Duc d'Aiguillon appointed in his place, and that it is the heroine who brings the change about. But we are not interested; the Duc de Choiseul, whom we do not see, or the Duc d'Aiguillon, whom the programme reminds us we did, are all one to us. We are as little affected as when told of some ancient Chinese revolution in which Yo Sen turned out Sen Yo.

More to the point is the fact that Louis finds the rose du Barry talisman, is jealous, and throws it out of the window; and that the hero, who is hanging about outside, picks it up and thinks it comes from the heroine in distress. He enters by the balcony. His visit causes trouble. The King's suspicions are aroused, and he orders a search. The Captain of the Royal Guard goes into the maid's room and re-enters to say that the fugitive is not there. "Where did you hide him?" asks the heroine of her maid a little later. In my bed! cries the maid and the curtain thinks that good enough, and descends. Why is it that soldiers never detect the presence of a man in a woman's bed? Is it because they are too modest to look? In the next act the heroine's enemies make things still warmer for her, and some of the most elaborate and most beautiful revels that have ever graced the stage are brought to an abrupt conclusion by the King's casting the heroine off and ordering the removal of the hero to the Bastille. Not till we come to the epilogue does the action quicken. The vain and frivolous heroine suddenly assumes the heroic, and becomes a Sydney Carton in petticoats. The Abbe Terray drops in with a passport conveniently drawn in blank. She does not use it for herself, but gives it to the hero, telling him that she has another for herself. And so he goes free and she is conveyed in a fainting condition to the scaffold through streets of rabble howling for her blood. The passport business is not in the least convincing, and the final scene is painful and repulsive. As the Du Barry, Mrs. Brown-Potter looked very lovely. We did not observe her do much that we should call acting, but she indulged in many allurements, sliding her eyes about with the swimming horizontal movements of the spirit-level, and she was always charming to behold.

"X. L.," the author of "The Bird at the Neck" the one-act play which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal produced on Wednesday night for the first time in London, has attempted too much. He has tired to make us feel, in fifty minutes, the tragedy of the husband who discovers an intrigue between his best friend and his wife the tragedy of the lover who, because of that discovery, casts his mistress from him in an agony of remorse, and the tragedy of the abandoned mistress and rejected wife. This could scarcely be accomplished in the time, even with the most vivid phrasing possible; and the writing of "The Bird at the Neck" is at the most important points too strained to make a very definite impression. The result is that, instead of feeling the tragedy of all three characters, we feel the tragedy of none, and that the effect of the play upon us is no more than the mere recital of the story would produce. In this, however, the "Bird at the Neck" is at one with the majority of play produced; and there is much in it, if we regard it as a story only, that is picturesque enough. The scene, the interior of a brigand's hut in the mountains near Athens, is singularly effective and complete. Here we find the wife, the husband, and the lover waiting ransom. The brigand grows impatient, and demands the head of the man who is not paying the piper—which it is he does not know—that he may send it to the friends of the man who is, as a warning to delay no longer. It is in this question of identity... as to who shall be the sacrifice—that the action of the play finds root. In the nick of time the money comes, but not before the course of events has revealed the secret of the guilty pair; and the play ends with the despairing woman, who has deliberately followed a path forbidden by the brigand, being shot down by the guards. Some of the means invented by the author to bring the story to its conclusion are unconvincing and provoked some merriment. But the fall of the curtain was followed by applause. Mrs. Kendal played the woman with the sensitiveness and finish to which she has accustomed us and Mr. Kendal, as the husband, was pleasantly earnest.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

RUSSIAN SUSPICION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Discussing the question of peace in the Far East, the "Birzheviya Viedomosti" to-day says:—

"If we understand the question rightly, Japan undertakes when discussing peace conditions to take into consideration the interests of the Anglo-Indian Government in Afghanistan and Persia, which clashed with Russian interests at every step. According to the conception of a whole generation of British politicians, Afghanistan and Persia have long been the property of the British Empire. We recognise that if Russia comes into conflict with Great Britain in any part of Asia, she will also inevitably have to face Japan who places her land forces at the disposal of Russia's antagonist in exchange for some benefits particulars of which are unknown. It may be presumed that Great Britain has undertaken to assist Japan in obtaining peace conditions which will free the country of the Rising Sun from the spectre of Russian revenge. In the Japanese we have to deal with the advance guard of the British Army, which has been warring against us for decades without declaring war, without sacrificing men or money. Great Britain realised long before Russia that the struggle for the domination of Asia will be decided sooner or later not on the sea, not on the shores of China or Korea, but on the plateau of Iran on the Pamirs, or on the Afghan and Indian frontiers."

The article concludes by referring significantly to the solidarity of Russian and German interests in the Far East, and also alludes to the Franco-Russian declaration of 1902 providing for the eventuality of the intervention of a third Power in the struggle between Russia and Japan. "Is not," the article asks, "the Tokyo Convention equivalent to such an intervention, or does it not foreshadow it in the near future?"

WAITING FOR THE END OF THE WORLD.

THE "Princess Irene," has arrived at New York with eighty-three "lost children of Israel," who are on their way from Australia to Bentonharbour, Michigan. The "Standard's" correspondent says the King and Queen of this strange sect are already there, with 400 of their subjects awaiting the end of the world in August 1910. The men of the party have let their beards grow to their knees and the women wear their hair streaming down their backs.

Bissert, the leader of these people who have ample resources, traces his descent from a King of Wales, who is supposed to have lived 1,000 years ago. They are vegetarians, and only eat food raised by themselves and carried with them. They believe that golden chariots will come for them after they have overpowered Satan.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE MANMAR-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee at the High Court, yesterday disposed of a rule nisi" issued at the instance of Ebji Gomersey, a director of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, against the Company, calling upon them to show cause why the register of the shareholders of the Company should not be rectified and why they should not amend the summary filed in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs Mulji and Dharamsy, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co. was for the Company.

The petitioner stated that certain disputes having arisen in July last as to the validity of one of the appointments of directors, he had an inspection taken of the register of shareholders and of the minute-book of the meetings of the directors. It was found that one Kessowji Nathu was the proprietor of one share, and one Jutha Haraknchand the proprietor of six shares. The minutes of the directors, however, showed that the shares were given by one Pestonji Cowasji, who claimed to be their owner, to the Company in part payment of a debt due by him to the Company. The certificates of these shares were now in the possession of the Company, From an inspection of these share certificates it appeared that the shares were transferred to the name of Pestonji Cowasji from those of Kessowji Nathu and Jutha Harakchand respectively in October, 1894. From inquiries the petitioner learnt that Kessowji and Jutha did not claim ownership of the shares. The Company had, therefore, made a default in not entering in the register and in the summary to the Registrar the fact of the transfer of the shares.

Mr. Vicaji having declined to oppose the rule, his lordship made it absolute and ordered the costs of both parties to come out of the funds of the Company.

THE BOMBAY AMENDING AND REPEALING BILL.

THE Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to report on Bill No. I of 1905 (a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments), have submitted a report, with the Bill as amended. The report states:—

A majority of us are in favour of retaining the entry in the first schedule relating to sections 40 and 43 of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), in a slightly modified form. The Honourable Messrs. Khare and Parekh, while admitting that the amendments are unimportant and can be logically justified, dissent on this point on the ground that they object to the provisions of section 43 itself and therefore to any extension of it as interpreted by the Courts in its present form.

We are of opinion that the entry relating to the Matadars Act, 1887 (Bom. VI of 1887), should be expunged. The present section 22 of that Act corresponds to section 53 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act (Bom. III of 1874) and we consider that in this connection the authority to pass orders in the case of matadars should be the same as in the case of other watandars.

With the object merely of correcting an oversight, we have inserted a purely formal amendment of the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), and have given it retrospective effect.

We approve of the Bill as amended by us and recommend that it may be passed into law. The report is signed by Messrs S. W. Edgerley, R. A. Lamb, J. L. Jenkins, Gokuldas K. Parekh, and D. A. Khare.

BOROUGH COUNCILS FOR CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA is once again interested and even excited in the matter of local self-government. This time, however there is no question of the constitution of the Corporation; it is a big scheme of decentralisation which has caused all the excitement. At the Budget debate in the Legislative Council Mr. Greer, Chairman of the Corporation, explained briefly the official view of the subject and thus furnished materials for comment and discussion. The points involved have been taken up with wonderful quickness and the Government will have no lack of outside opinions to guide it on its way. In the last quarter-of-a century, Calcutta has grown at such a rapid rate that it is now one of the most populous cities in the British Empire. Including Howrah, the population may be taken as a million and the rate of increase is being steadily maintained. Recent history has shown how tremendous a task the Municipality have in dealing with the area directly under their charge, and already a small measure of decentralisation has been carried out. The City has been divided into four parts, each equipped with a staff and the municipal funds are distributed under various heads among these districts. This plan has been so successful that it is proposed to take yet another step by giving each district some degree of independence. The creation of Boroughs, each with its own council, is suggested, local affairs, such as sanitation, watering, lighting and minor works being made over to the borough authorities. The councils would send representatives to the Corporation, and the latter would devote attention to the larger municipal subjects, such as main-drainage and water-supply. They would also prepare the annual City Budget and exercise control over the Borough Budgets. Every effort would be made to enlist the services of non-officials in the councils, and in this way it is hoped that a wide field would be opened to the energies of men interested in local affairs. The present suburban Municipalities would be amalgamated in the Borough system, and the suburbs would thus be brought into closer communication with the Corporation as the central authority. Rigid uniformity would not be insisted upon and care would be taken that the suburban districts were not overtaxed.—"Pioneer."

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarter, Poona, April 7.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.—Lieut-Col W A Thompson, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieut Col G F N Tuley, vacated, Dated 31st March Major C V Schneider, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col W A Thompson appointed Commandant.

Indian Subordinate Medical Service.—3rd Class Assist Surg St J E Handricks, to command No 25 Compy, Army Bearer Corps, Aden, with effect from the dates he takes over.

Capt H A Parrot, R E, is transferred from the Office of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, to the Bombay Brigade Military Works Services.

The following postings are ordered:—

Lieut G W V Holdich from No 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery to 29th Mountain Battery.

Lieut G E H Chatterton from 29 Mountain Battery to No 82 Company Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following transfer is ordered:—Capt H G P Beville, from Bombay to Aden.

Supply and Transport Corps.—The following transfers are ordered:—Major R W Nicholson from Karachi to Poona Major A R Bureton from Mhow to Poona Brevet Major L M R Deas from Poona to Simla Captain H K Hayland from Ahmednagar to Rawalpindi Lieut H L Harkness from Poona to Ahmednagar.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army—2nd Lieut G B S Lewis 37th Dogras Lieut J T C Broadbent 73rd Carnatic Infy 2nd Lieut A M Hutchins 73rd Carnatic Infy Lieut L A M Biggs 130th Baluchis.

The undermentioned Officers have passed a course of Mounted Infy Training at the School of Instruction Poona—Lieut W E W Eckington 1st Battn Warwickshire Regt Lieut E G Joffroy 2nd Battn Yorkshire Regt 2nd Lieut W M Hore 2nd Battn Welsh Regt Lieut A C Cameron 1st Battn York and Lancaster Regt, 2nd Lieut A M Scovell 1st Battn Seaforth Highlanders Lieut M HC de C deB Wickham 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers Lieut R R Forbes 2nd Battn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Lieut L A M Biggs 130th Baluchis Higher Standard Urdu Hyderabad Sind 5th Jan; 2nd Lieut G S S Lewis 37th Dogra Higher standard Urdu Jhansi 28th Feb; Lieut G P Grant D S O 10th Hussars Pioneers Obligatory Persian Quetta 21st March; Lieut J P Thompson 35th Scinde Horse Obligatory Pushtu Sibi 22nd March; Lieut E C Kensington 13th Baluchis Obligatory Pushtu Hyderabad Sind 9th Jan; Lieut H G Scaly 130th Baluchis Obligatory Pushtu Hyderabad Sind 9th Jan; Capt P H Cunningham 41st Grenadiers Obligatory Marathi Quetta 20th March 1905.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 12, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, members are requested to return their Rifles and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters before the 15th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 12, 1905.

1 Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Col and Mrs Russell will be at home at the B V A Club on Saturday the 15th instant at 9-30 p.m. Members and their families are invited.

NATURE OF THE IRISH DEMAND.

MR. REDMOND'S REPLY TO LORD ROSEBERY.

THE outflow of national spirit associated with the Festival of St. Patrick has not yet ceased, and so an enthusiastic meeting, convened by the United Irish League, was held the other evening in the Holborn Town Hall for the twofold purpose of replenishing the war-chest and of presenting an address of welcome to Dr. O'Donnee, the Bishop of Raphoe. As it happened, the meeting served a triple purpose for it furnished Mr. John Redmond, who presided at the meeting, with an immediate opportunity of replying to Lord Rosebery on the Home Rule question, and he availed himself of this to the full.

Having announced the business, he proceeded straightway to his subject. Recalling the circumstances of his lordship's speech, and saying that if he were not dealing with an ex-Prime Minister and one who for politeness sake he must regard as a distinguished politician, he would have to regard the defence of the distinguished politician as "an impudent and dishonest evasion," and as another striking example of the consistency of one who had earned the respect of the whole world by the unselfish steadfastness with which he had stood by his principles and his party in time of trouble and weakness and disaster—(laughter)—and who now, when the skies above the Liberal Party were clearing, sought to reap the reward of his consistency, courage, and virtue. (Renewed laughter.) "The most ignorant man in London," continued Mr. Redmond, "knows the attitude of myself and the Irish Party, and if we have misunderstood Lord Rosebery, then I confess that the most skilled thought-reader of the day would find it exceedingly difficult to understand Lord Rosebery's attitude. It is untrue to say we have changed our attitude since 1885 or the character of our demand. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy was accepted by us, and it is still our policy—no more and no less can satisfy the Irish Party. Lord Rosebery said that on one occasion we dominated an independent Parliament. Well, Lord Rosebery is an adept at phrase-making. What does he mean by 'independent'? Mr. Gladstone used the word 'independent,' not in the sense of a sovereign Parliament but that the proposed legislative body should be independent of meddlesome interfering in the daily work of its ordinary duties; and we stand to-night exactly where we stood when Mr. Parnell accepted Gladstone's policy, and we still abide by its principle. Has Lord Rosebery abandoned that policy? He does not deny that he has. He says he has modified his Home Rule view as the result of a speech made by me in 1893. That statement might be called by a very ugly name, and I answer that Lord Rosebery modified his opinions four years before I made that speech in the House of Commons. He had modified them in 1894, when he made the 'predominant partner' speech. He has been revealed, on his own showing as a man, who has dishonourably betrayed solemn pledges to the Irish people on the strength of which he achieved the position of Prime Minister."

Mr. Redmond then proceeded to explain that he did not confound the Liberal Party with Lord Rosebery. The two chief organs of that party, he said had repudiated him. The "Daily Chronicle" very correctly says that when Lord Rosebery speak, some people unfortunately think he speaks not only for himself but for the Liberal Party; and the 'Daily News" very unkindly spoke of his speech as the latest unauthorised programme of a detached statesman. Lord Rosebery, concluded Mr. Redmond, is a man apart—the delight of his enemies and the danger and embarrassment of his friends.

Then followed the business of the evening—viz. the presentation of an address of welcome to Dr. O'Donnell, to which he replied in a brilliant speech, which showed that he is master not only of his native Gaelic but of the foreign Sassenach tongue. During the evening over £300 was handed in for the funds of the United Irish League.

SIGNIFICANT OMENS IN RUSSIA.

DECLINE OF THE WAR PARTY.

A PRINCE'S DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE PEACE.

FURTHER special information to hand shows that the war party is rapidly on the decrease in official quarters, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," Prince Meschtscherski, otherwise an out-and-out reactionist, says in the "Grashdanin": "Knowing that it is my duty to oppose even those whom I look upon as the most sacred representatives of loving patriotism, I call out loudly now that only one thing can raise up and save Russia, and that is the immediate conclusion of peace, never mind what it may cost. When Port Arthur was still ours, I said that the conditions of peace would be light ones. Now that Vladivostock and Saghalin are still untouched, the conditions would yet be easier than after their loss."

Prince Meschtscherski then declares that it is not the Japanese who have vanquished the Russian Army, but we ourselves have done it in the person of the officers of the General Staff of the Army and Navy Administration, of our corrupt officials, and of the 'Intelligence' which misleads the people. Is is this which has ruined Russia; and as we have recognised our true victor, we can conclude peace with the Japanese. A continuation of the war is exclusively to the advantage of the worst sons of the country. Know thou, O Russia, that the war is a punishment by God, which thou didst merit! Find the energy, at last, for the regeneration of the country in peaceful labour! God has to be thanked for not granting victory to us; but against a foreign foe and enemies at home nobody can struggle at one and the same time.

THE OBJECT OF THE POLISH AGITATORS.

This, from an absolutist politician, who hates the intellectual classes whose movement makes for representative institutions, is significant enough. There are not a few sinister voices in the moderate progressive Press.

A confidential understanding has been come to between the Liberal-Conservative Polish, Jewish and Russian groups. The Poles promise not to insist on the restoration of a National State of theirs, but to concentrate all efforts on the acquisition of a Constitution or the Empire. If the war is not soon brought to an end, and a Parliament convoked, revolutionary risings may be expected in May, according to a prevailing opinion.

In St. Petersburg, a large meeting of authors and journalists was on the point of being held on the subject of the Press laws when the Governor Prepoff suddenly forbade its taking place.

In the "Oswoboschdenje," published by Russians in Stuttgart, an Appeal of a Group of Officers at Kieff to their Comrades is published, the text of which is before me. It is couched in the most passionate language, and calls upon the troops to join the popular and revolutionary parties. Let us make common cause with a movement which now has the support of the best men of Russia. To their arguments, to their aspirations for a transformation of the form of Government let us add that last argument which certainly is the most effective.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

A depression now lies in the Western desert and Rajputana. Rain has fallen in Assam, the South Peninsula and Ceylon, very lightly in the Central Provinces and Baluchistan, Sibsagar and Trincomalee half an inch. Local rain is probable in the United and Central Provinces and possibly in Assam, and the extreme South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Days	Temperature		Rainfall	
April	Max.	Min.	Inches	Cents
9th	84°	65°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Neemuch and Jubulpore and has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is generally in slight or moderate excess of normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both the maximum and minimum does not vary much from normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Deesa and the lowest 64° at Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Karachi, Neemuch, Bombay, Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Madras, Nezapatam and Colombo.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Cochin Nagpur and Raipur.

Weather is generally fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

AIRSHIPS AT THE MOTOR EXHIBITION.

THOUGH, so far as the general public are concerned airships may still be considered very much in the air, he who would sail in the clouds can learn all he wishes to know at the Automobile Show in the Agricultural Hall.

Here the Aero Club has arranged a special flying machine section and it daily attracts a good deal of attention. Indeed the visitor can actually buy an airship if he prefers it to a motor-car and obtain into the bargain full instructions for any aerial trip that may suggest itself. For instance, there is the Spencer airship for the two passengers—complete for £250 including full directions for management. Steering in any direction.

When the public really take seriously to aerial navigation, it may be assumed that the types of machines will be just as varied as they are in the world of automobilism at the present time. In aeromobilism, there are three distinct schools of enthusiasts. The first,—and this is the most numerous class—sets its faith on the dirigible balloon; the second believes that aeroplanes will solve the problem of travelling in the skies, maintaining that a machine will support itself in the air by these means providing it is kept going at a certain speed; while the third rely on flapping wings copied from a bird.

A well-known expert recently pointed out that the chief objections to navigable balloons of the Santos Dumont or Lebaudy type are the large gas bag that is necessary to sustain them in the air and the fact that power is not applied behind the centre of resistance, as in a boat, but about 15ft. below. "An airship, however it be designed, provided it has a gas bag, must be impracticable," he said, "but with better designing I think we shall see thirty miles per hour reached before these gas bags have to give way to some other means of aeromobilism."

For a number of years past enterprising experimenters have been at work in America attempting to build practicable airships, and the St. Louis World's Fair gave a further impetus to the movement. It was in 1897, that Professor Langley announced his plan of constructing an airship based on the researches which he had made on the skeleton of a huge-winged creature known as the pterodactyl. He contended that it was quite possible for a man to fly, and since then he has energetically striven to attain this end.

Dr. A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone has been a co-worker with Professor Langley. After carefully observing the ways of birds in flight he has expressed the conviction that he can secure a satisfactory method of enabling a man by his own power, to fly with equal ease.

But here again there is a divergence of opinion. Another prominent inventor, Mr. Gathmann, says that the airship of the future must be a purely mechanical contrivance based on scientific principles, and not constructed on the idea of flying birds.

One wonders which type of flying machine will ultimately prove to be the most successful clipper of the cloud.

TSAR'S TUTELAGE.

UNDER THE SWAY OF FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT.

STRANGE stories are current in diplomatic circles with regard to the ever-increasing religious fanaticism of the Tsar, which, during the last few weeks, has assumed quite an unusual phase. His Majesty spends several hours daily in devotional exercises praying with the greatest fervour.

He is now entirely under the influence of the famous archpriest John of Cronstadt, whose opinion is sought on every important occasion. Father John gives instructions as to prayers to be read, and particularly those prayers which are suitable for war, and the Tsar obeys the priest with punctilious strictness.

When General Kuropatkin telegraphed that prayers should be read for him, the Tsar instantly addressed himself to Father John, begging that the general's request should be fully carried out. For some time the Tsar's appearance was one of carelessness which is mistaken for courage.

Father John of Cronstadt has been warned by the revolutionary committee to cease his propaganda against the revolutionaries either by sermons or writings.

Vice-Admiral Birileff, military Governor of Cronstadt, has ordered special measures to be taken for Father John's protection.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active principles of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Always Fresh, Always Reliable.

HAMS—

		Rs.	a.
Finest Home cured pale Cumberland 8 to 22″ ea.	per lb.	1	2
,, ,, half ham, raw	,,	1	4
,, ,, Cooked, whole or half ham	,,	2	0
,, ,, ,, cut in slices ...	,,	2	8

BACON—

		Rs.	a.
Real Wilts Middles 18 to 28″ ea. as supplied to H. M. the King	per lb.	1	2
,, ,, ,, on cut ..	,,	1	3
,, ,, Bellies 12 to 18″ ea. ...	,,	1	0
,, ,, ,, on cut ...	,,	1	1

CHEESES—

		Rs.	a.
American Cheshire ...per lb.		0	14
Cheddar (Pale Loaf) ...	,,	0	14
Cheshire (English) ...	,,	1	0
Edam's (Dutch)	,,	0	12
Gloster, English	,,	0	14
Gruyere (Real)	,,	1	0
Stilton, English Prize dairy 11 to 14″ ea. whole ...	,,	1	6
,, ,, on cut ...	,,	1	8

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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY. TELEGRAPHIC Address.—"EXCELLENCE."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Colonel Frank Rhodes has written an introduction to a book of African travel, which Mr. Murray is to publish. It is by Mr. G. T. Hutchinson, and it describes itself in the title, From the Cape to Zambesi.

The second volume of Mr. Davenport Adams's Dictionary of the Drama is being seen through the press by his sister. He had collected all the material for it, and she had assisted him with the work generally. To merely print the volume, however, will take some time, and it need not be expected until the summer.

Mr. Murray has in hand a complete text of Byron's poetry, in accordance with the revised and enlarged version included in his large edition. This text, which will form the only authentic and copyright text of Byron in one volume, is being edited by Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, who will also add a short biographical and critical introduction. The book will be published next autumn.

A pocket edition of Stevenson's book, The Merry Men, is to be issued by Messrs. Chatto. It was first published in the year 1887, when the author was staying at Bournemouth. Its dedication is from his residence there, Skerryvore, a name which suggests his father's work as a builder of lighthouse. The papers forming the volume appeared originally in the Cornhill, Longman's, and other magazines.

That great work, the Oxford English Dictionary, goes forward slowly but surely. Another part of it, carrying a volume from Ree to Reign, is to be published next week. The words recorded number 1,490, or 844 more than are to be found in any other dictionary. There are 991 more words illustrated by quotations, and 7,004 more illustrative quotations, than in any other previously published work.

Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, whose book on Poverty attracted so much attention, has edited a new one dealing with Betting and Gambling. It consists of a group of papers by various writers, who examine the subject as a national evil. Another book which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish consists of papers on tariff reform, and is edited by Mr. L. J. Maxse. The contributors include Sir Vincent Caillard, Sir John Cockburn, and Professor Ashley.

The new edition of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's well-known book on Russia, will be issued in April by Messrs Cassell. It contains not only a large amount of entirely new material, but Sir Donald's mature opinions on the political, social, and domestic conditions of the Russian Empire. It also embraces his latest views on the great questions which are agitating that country, and on their likely solution. Not long ago Sir Donald paid an extended visit to Russia, in order to gather information for the coming edition of his book.

Several books of American memoirs have appeared here recently, and some of them, at all events, have been read. Another one is to be published by Mr. Heinemann under the title A Diary from Dixie. It was written by the wife of Senator Chesnut, who became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. The Diary gives vivid pictures of the social life that went on without interruption in the midst of the war. There are many anecdotes of Confederate leaders, like General Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

Still more pocket editions on India paper! Such issues of the novels of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray—the three great novelists of the nineteenth century—are announced by Messrs. Macmillan. They will be at two prices—2s. net in cloth, and 3s. net in leather. The Waverley novels will be in a red binding, those of Dickens in green, and those of Thackeray in blue. The average size of the forty-six volumes at present announced is 700 pages each, yet their average thickness is only five-eighths of an inch. The whole series is to have cover designs by Mr. Turbayne, and there will be many illustrations.

A volume of Specimens of the Elizabethan Drama from Lyly to Shirley—that is, from 1580 to 1642—is about to be issued from the Oxford University Press. Nearly a hundred typical and representative scenes, complete in themselves, have been selected by Mr. W. H. Williams, now Professor of English Literature in the University of Tasmania. Except in the case of Lyly and Kyd, of which Clarendon Press editions have recently been published, the original quartos and folios have been used for the text, which has been revised by Mr. Percy Simpson, in the editor's absence from England.

A book on the Sudan, which Mr. Murray will publish before long, is dedicated to Lord Kitchener. Apart from its general account of the country, there are two points upon which the author, Mr. John Ward, lays special stress:—One is the great fertility of the soil, which with proper cultivation and with the aid of irrigation, may be made to produce abundant crops, and enough cotton for all British needs. The other is the existence in the country of extensive ruins of cities and temples—and, indeed, of churches—for there is no doubt that at one time there was a Christian population in the Sudan—which are likely to afford occupation for the archæologist for many years to come, and are calculated to attract the tourist and the artist in ever-increasing numbers.

Mr. George Brett, the president of the Macmillan Company of New York, is visiting London.—The annual report of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Limited, which has just been issued, declares a dividend of seven per cent. to preference shareholders, and a dividend of 2 1-2 per cent. to ordinary shareholders.—Mr. Michael Davitt is writing in the April "Independent Review" on the present political situation in Ireland. The same number will contain an article by Mr. G. W. E. Russell on the English situation.—On Monday Mr Fisher Unwin will publish a novel by Miss Florence Roosevelt, a first cousin of the President of the United States, to whom it is dedicated. The story is one of Bohemian life in Paris, and tells of the adventures, failures, and achievements of girls studying for an operatic career.—Lady Margaret Sackville, who is a sister of Lord De La Warr, has a new volume of verse appearing with Mr. Elkin Mathews. He also promises a comedy, mainly in verse, by Mr. Arthur Dillon.

Chitral: the Story of a Minor Siege, is the title of a book by Sir G. S. Robertson, K. C. S. I., which sold largely in its original form. It is now to be brought out in Methuen's Half-Crown Library, and will be ready almost at once. It contains numerous illustrations, a map, and a plan.

The Walter Scott Publishing Company will issue "Science and Hypothesis," by M. Poincare, the famous French mathematician and savant. This work is prefaced with an introduction from the pen of Joseph Larmor, M. A., D. Sc., secretary of the Royal Society.

The Macmillan Company publish a new novel by Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady. It is entitled, The Two Captains, and is a story of Bonaparte and Nelson. The action takes place between the years 1793 and 1798, and among the historic incidents introduced are the siege of Toulon (during which Bonaparte first attracted the attention of the world) and the Battle of the Nile, which shattered the French Commander's dream of empire in the East.

Mr. John Murray has issued a new edition, at 15s., of The History of India, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. This well-known standard work has now seen the light in nine editions, and, in view of its fine, comprehensive character, should pass through many more in the future. The present is a faithful reprint of the eighth edition, plus the correction of many printer's errors, and the elucidation of a few obscure passages. The publisher thanks Sir George Birdwood for making good sundry omissions which have remained undetected for over sixty years.

Messrs. Kegan Paul are publishing for Mr. Horace Bleackley, under the title of Some Distinguished Victims of the Scaffold, an account of some of the cases that attracted the public attention at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th. The author has taken nothing at second hand, and has in more than one case settled a disputed point. His victims include Mary Blandy, who poisoned her father with the help of her lover, the brothers Perreau, and Fauntleroy, the banker and forger.

Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. are to publish in April a Bibliography of a Bibliographies drawn up in the form of a dictionary of subjects. The work, which will be issued in two volumes, demy octavo, consists of 600 pages, double-columned, to which must be added a three-columned index of over 70 pages. The main entries are about 3,500 in number, and many of the more important articles—such as America, France, Germany, Shakespeare—are extensively sub-divided. The labour of collecting the materials was begun about 20 years ago and for the last five years it has occupied the whole time of the compiler Mr. W. P. Courtney, joint author of the Bibliotheca Cornubiensis, who has been assisted in his researches by several co-adjutors. The foreign part is based upon the well-known bibliography of Henry Stein.

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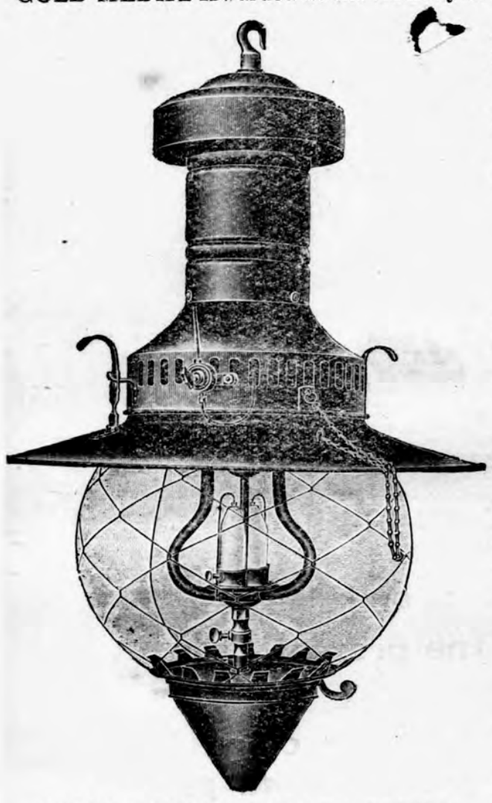

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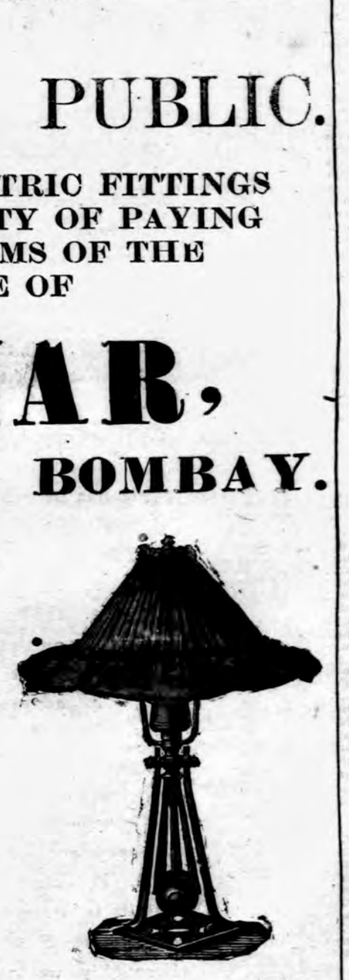

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